Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1856. No. 58.

THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum,* invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum,* invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates,* for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.

LITERARY BOARD.
Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio,* Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio,* Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
E. Cantwell, City Attorney.

COURTS.
The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.
The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Brincipal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.

DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio,* L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.,* 4. *Samuel P. Benson,*
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.,* 5. *Israel Washburn,*
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.,* 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.,* 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.,*
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham,* 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.,*
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
1. *Robert B. Hall, K. N.,* 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.,*
2. *James Buffington, K. N.,* 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.,*
3. *William S. Damrell, K.N.,* 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.,*
4. *Linus B. Comins, K. N.,* 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.,*
5. *Anson Burlingame, K.N.,* 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.,*
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.,*

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.,* 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.,*
2. John Woodruff, K. N., 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner,*
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.,* 18. *Thomas R. Horton,*
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.,* 19. *Jonas A. Hughston,*
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.,*
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.,*
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.,* 23. *William A. Gilbert,*
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.,* 24. *Amos P. Granger,*
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan,*
10. *Ambrose S. Murray,* 26. *Andrew Oliver,*
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.,* 27. *John M. Parker,*
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.,* 28. *William H. Kelsey,*
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.,* 29. *John Williams, D.,*
14. *Samuel Dickson,* 30. *Benjamin Pringle,*
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.,* 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.,*
16. *George A. Simmons,* 32. Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.,*
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.,* 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.,*
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.,*
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.,*
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.,*
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.,*
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.,* 19. *John Covode, K. N.,*
8. J Glancey Jones, D., 20. *Jonathan Knight, K. N.,*
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.,* 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.,*
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.,* 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.,*
11. *James H. Campbell, K. N.,* 23. *John Allison, K. N.,*
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S. Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., *7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day,* 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.,*
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.,*
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.,* 13. *John Sherman, K. N.,*
4. *Matthias H. Nichols,* 14. *Phileman Bliss,*
5. *Richard Mott,* 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.,*
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.,* 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.,* 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.,*
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.,* 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.,*
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.,* 19. *Edward Wade,*
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings,*
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.,*

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour,* †K. N.,
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.,*
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.,* 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.,*
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.,* 10. *Samuel Brenton,*
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Ellihu B. Washburne,* 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth,* 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.,* 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.,* 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.,* 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.,*
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.,* 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne,*
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans."
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.
Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up.* Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

WHAT WOULD A MAN DO WITHOUT A HAT? But is it not better to have a *nice* Hat?
As usual, you can find at No. 8, Fayetteville Street, a most superb assortment of Dress Hats, in Moleskin and Straw; besides a variety of soft Cassimere hats, Ladies' Flats, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
April 1, 1856. 39—

LAND FOR SALE.—A MOST VALUABLE tract of land is offered for sale by the subscriber, containing eleven hundred acres; one half of which is in its original growth—the remainder is in a high state of cultivation. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres is the very best of low grounds, which are well ditched.
This land lies in both the counties of Warren and Franklin. It is only three and a half miles from Shocco Springs, and two miles from Jones' White Sulphur Springs. There is a good dwelling House and out-houses on the plantation.
I will take pleasure in showing the land to any person wishing to purchase. ALLEN YOUNG.
Shocco Springs, March 25, 1856. 37—4m.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings,* for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.
J. Q. LUFSEY.
Petersburg, July 6, 1855. —

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

PEACE PROCAMATION

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and patrons, and the public in general, of his return from the Northern Cities, and the arrival of his stock of Spring and Summer goods, embracing Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of French, English, and American manufacture, of every variety of color, quality, and price.
FURNISHING GOODS,
consisting of super Dress Shirts, Silk, Gauze, and Cotton under-shirts; Silk, Linnen and Cotton Drawers; Silk, Cotton, and Thread, white and fancy Half Hose, Gloves of every variety; a large assortment of Collars, new styles; Cravats, Ties, Stocks, plain and fancy, Suspenders, Silk and Linnen Cravats, Silk, Linnen, and Linnen-cambric pocket Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. In addition, he is also receiving a large assortment of
SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING,
which, being manufactured under his own supervision and direction, he can confidently recommend to all. To this branch of his business he desires to give more attention than heretofore, and will make regular additions to his already complete stock, as the season advances, and the wants of his patrons may require. All he asks is an examination of his stock before purchasing elsewhere—no charge for looking.
To cash buyers, he offers *great* inducements. He receives regularly, the latest French, English, and American reports of Fashions, retains the services of the most experienced workmen, both in cutting and manufacturing, and guarantees all his work to be equal, if not superior, to any in the State, or out of it, either in quality or price. If this be true, then ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN PEOPLE! Why send your money to the North when your wants can be as well supplied at home? Why break down the working men of your own State, (whose interest should be your interest, as yours is his,) to the building up of your openly avowed enemies? Why banish your Mechanics and Artizans from a home, both of nativity and choice, to climes uncongenial—yea, even to the midst of your enemies?
Ye who have an interest in the welfare of good old North Carolina, think of it; cease this fratricidal policy ere it be too late.
Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon having the same care and attention as though furnished by myself; but in all cases it is considered a cash transaction. Cutting and repairing done at all times, as usual, *for cash.*

NOTICE IS AGAIN GIVEN TO ALL IN ARREARS for 1855, and previously, their notes and accounts will not remain in my hands after the first of May ensuing; to all of which particular attention is solicited by
ISAAC PROCTER,
Opposite the Post Office.
Raleigh, April 9, 1856. 42—tf.
☞ Star and Age copy 4 times weekly.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATtention of the public to our stock of goods, which we are now selling off AT COST,—such as
Breastpins,
Pocket-books,
Real Jet Necklaces, &c.
Also Crockery and Toys.
We shall be pleased to see our numerous friends and customers, both ladies and gentlemen, as we doubt not they will all find something to suit their various tastes.
H. MAHLER & CO.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HILLSboro' Street, belonging to the R. & G. R. R. Co., recently occupied by Rev. Dr. Mason. For terms, &c., apply to R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

VERMECILLI, OF EXTRA QUALITY, IN STORE and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
May 9, 1856. 49—

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rushtons' and Simes' in store.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DR. J. B. WINSTON
HEREBY INFORMS THE CITIZENS OF HOLLY SPRINGS and vicinity that he is prepared to attend to calls requiring his professional services. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and will endeavor to give satisfaction.
March 12, 1856. 33—tf.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—ly.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

NOTICE.
BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent.
The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons willing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property. WM. J. CLARKE.
Ja. 5, 1856. 13—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 122 and 37, corner Church and Union Streets,
NORFOLK, VA.
Carpenters and Builders from the Country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.
THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."
He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.
I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.
HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.
Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber having sold out her other property with a view of leaving the State, offers for sale, privately, her residence in Oxford, N. C. The dwelling has two rooms below and above stairs, eighteen by twenty feet, an airy passage, two corresponding basement rooms, and is two stories high. The out-houses consist of a large kitchen, smoke-house, dairy, and a very commodious stable, and there are six acres of land in the lot, all under plank enclosure, and one acre substantially paled in for a garden.—All of these buildings and improvements are entirely new, having been completed within the last twelve months, and occupy a most desirable location in the flourishing town of Oxford, and would be the exact thing for a gentleman from down the country desiring a healthy summer residence for his family; and besides the proverbial salubriousness of this region, this particular locality combines extraordinary educational advantages. The Baptist Female College, situated at this place, is one of the largest and most popular institutions of the kind in the State, besides another deservedly popular academy for young ladies; and the North-Carolina Masonic College is now in course of construction in this place, and will go into operation in the next year; besides an academy of high grade for boys, now in most successful operation, under the charge of one of the most popular teachers in the State.
This property will be sold on most accommodating terms as to payment, and for less money than it would cost to rear the buildings. Address Dr. Z. M. Paschall, Oxford, N. C., or Wm. Baskerville, Jr., Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, either of whom are fully authorized to act in the premises.
ELIZA B. ROLFE.
March 16, 1856. 34—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!
THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.
Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.
E. A. BIZZELL.
April 25th, 1856. 44—sw6m.

ENGINEERING.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that there is no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were reelected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ran[illegible], Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, [illegible] McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale some eight hundred acres of land, in Wake County, lying near the Central Railroad.—These lands are covered with oak and pine growth, and are suitable for turpentine-getting, for farming, and for a steam saw-mill. It is *all woodland.* There are two settlements on it, with small lots. It is also well watered.
I will sell it on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.
W. G. STRICKLAND.
Nov. 3, 1855. 99—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.
AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.
All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.
Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.
Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
23—tf.

WHY PURCHASE PIANOS FROM IRRESPONSIBLE Traveling Agents, when you can get in Petersburg, the very best quality (not second rate) at prices which will be guarantied to be as low as any at the North or South, from E. P. NASH, Piano Forte Dealer, corner of Sycamore and Bank sts.
Always on hand between 30 and 40 Pianos to select from, nearly all varying in style and finish.
Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

LIVERY STABLE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.
L. T. CLAYTON,
I. BECKWITH.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. 88—tf.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 37—

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!
Spring Trade, 1856.
BY RECENT ARRIVALS, WE ARE IN RECEIPT of our SPRING STOCK of AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH and GERMAN FABRICS; and shall continue to receive additional supplies by every Steamer, through one of our firm, who remains North during the season, attending the AUCTION SALES. Our stock being selected with special reference to the wants of the NORTH-CAROLINA MERCHANTS, we feel confident in saying they will find our styles particularly adapted to their sales, and for CHEAPNESS and VARIETY, unsurpassed in any market North or South. Orders promptly attended to.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Jobbers, 78 and 80, Sycamore St.,
Petersburg, Va.
March 10, 1856. 32—

Important Sale of Valuable Property
IN WELDON, NORTH-CAROLINA.
ON MONDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, (PROXIMO,) between the hours of 12 o'clock, M., and 1 o'clock, P. M., will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, the valuable property known as the WELDON HOTEL, together with all the furniture and fixtures thereto belonging.
The building is entirely new and well arranged and capable of accommodating a large number of guests. The dining room is very spacious, and capable of seating several hundred persons comfortably, and its conveniences together with those of the cooking department are unsurpassed by those of any such establishment in the Southern country.
The ticket office of the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company, and that of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, are in the building, and being situated immediately on the Railroad, the car shed adjoining the whole front of the house, it presents peculiar advantages to persons who desire to engage in the business of Hotel Keeping. The house is at present enjoying a good run of business.
It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a more detailed description as persons wishing to purchase are requested to examine the property before the day of sale.
TERMS.—6, 12 and 18 months in equal payments. Bonds with approved security will be required.
T. J. JARRATT & CO.
May 13, 1856. 51—swtd.

DRS. GILBERT & KENNEDY,
Treat Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, &c.,
WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATIONS.
Office 746 Broadway, cor. Astor Place, N. Y.
CERTIFICATES FROM
Ex-Gov. T. M. TUCKER, Hon. T. BUTLER KING,
Judge F. W. HULING, Gen. NARCISSO LOPEZ,
Capt. ISAIAH SELLERS, Capt. WM. LEATHERS,
A. L. BALDWIN, M. D., of Winchester, Va. W. P. ALLISON, M. D., of Lynchburg, Va.
Judge ALEX. WALKER, Col. MAUNSEL WHITE,
THOS. E. BOND, M. D., J. L. PEACOCKE, M. D.
PERMISSION TO REFER TO
Ex-Gov. JAS. C. JONES, Hon. FRED. P. STANTON,
B. F. PALMER, Inventor of Palmer's Artificial Leg.
FRANCIS GRICE, Naval Constructor Navy Yard, Phila.
Proprietors of the Girard House, Philadelphia.
☞ Send for a pamphlet.
May 10, 1856. 50—sw10t.

KEEP THE PIANO AND MONEY TOO.—If you are undecided where you can get the cheapest and best Pianos, just postpone the matter until you can take one of E. P. Nash's on trial. You can retain the money until the Piano has given satisfaction.
He is willing to give bond and security to furnish you with a superior Instrument at a low price.
Orders especially entrusted to our selection always receive particular care.
E. P. NASH, Piano Forte Dealer,
33, Sycamore, corner of Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.
April 9, 1856. 42—

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

GREAT NORTHERN ROUTE!
By the Seaboard Railroad and Bay Steamers!
Via NORFOLK TO BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
Through from Wilmington, N. C., to New York, in thirty-six hours, without loss of sleep.
THIS ATTRACTIVE ROUTE, DAILY, VIA WELDON, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, and PHILADELPHIA to NEW YORK, has, for the past six years, enjoyed a reputation for ease and comfort not claimed by any other Line between New Orleans and New York.
The Railroad is now officered with gentlemanly Conductors, and the large and commodious Steamers LOUISIANA, Capt. George W. Russell, (1100 tons burthen,) and NORTH CAROLINA, Capt. Cannon, are too well known to the Travelling Public to need further description.
Schedule Between Wilmington and New York.
Leave Wilmington, N. C., at 6 A. M.
" Weldon, (160 miles,) 2 P. M.
" Portsmouth & Norfolk, (80 miles,) 8 P. M.
" Baltimore, (180 miles,) 9 A. M.
" Philadelphia, (100 miles,) 2 P. M.
Arrive in New York, (100 miles,) 6 P. M.
☞ Total distance 620 miles in thirty-six hours.
Passengers by this Line enjoy a comfortable night's rest on the Bay Steamers, and are privileged to lay over at night at any point, and resume their trip by daylight.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Passengers will have their Baggage CHECKED at WELDON for BALTIMORE.
For further information and Through Tickets, (which are good either by the Bay or the Potomac route,) apply, in Wilmington, at the office of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, or in Weldon, of E. N. Peterson, agent Seaboard route. A. WORRALL, *Sup't.*
May 24, 1856. 54—swlm.

NEW BOOKS.—MARRIED, NOT MATED.
Mimic Life, by Mrs. Ritchie, (Mrs. Mowatt.
Sallad for the Social, by the Author of Sallad for the Solitary.
Ernest Linwood, by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz.
Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1856.
Rogers' Table Talk.
Gardening for the South.
A Forest Tragedy and other tales, by Grace Greenwood.
Shoepac Recollections, a wayside glimpse of American life.
The Old Dominion, by G. P. R. James.
Travels in the United States and Cuba, by the Hon. Miss Murray.
Italian Sights and Papal Principles seen through American Spectacles by James Jackson Jarves.
Harper's Magazine for June. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON, VOL. 2, FOR subscribers only, at POMEROY'S.

HIAWATHA, BY LONGFELLOW, PRICE $1. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, 7 DIFferent editions, and in various styles of binding.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

NEW POEM.—THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE, 75 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
May 27, 1856. 54—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—James H. Forbes vs. Joseph C. Bridgers.—Original attachment.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph C. Bridgers, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of the State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear at the next term of our said Court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered against him.
Witness: Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court at office in Greenville, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our independence.
H. SHEPPARD, Clerk.
May 27, 1856. 1126—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—Alfred & Noah Forbes, vs. Joseph C. Bridgers.—Original attachment.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph C. Bridgers, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of the Sate, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard for six successive weeks commanding the said defendant to appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered against him.
Witness: Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Greenville, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American independence.
H. SHEPPARD, Clerk.
May 27, 1856. 1126—w6w.

SUNDRIES.
WE HAVE IN STORE, AND WILL SELL AT lowest market rates:—
8000 Sacks Jeffrey & Dacey L. B. Salt,
1000 do G. A. do.
100 bbls. Refined Crushed Sugar.
100 do Coffee do.
50 hf. boxes Loaf do.
200 bags Rio Coffee.
500 boxes Pale Soap.
250 do Brown do.
100 do Chemical Olive Soap.
250 bbls. N. C. Gross Herrings.
250 do Cut do.
Brooms, baskets, wrapping papers, wine, sugar boxes, yeast powders, olive oil, chocolate, candles, mould, adamantine, and sperm, together with all articles found in a wholesale grocery.
A. M. McPHEETERS & CO.
6 Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
☞ Particular attention given to sales of flour and N. C. produce generally. Orders for lime, guano, &c., filled at lowest prices.
Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

TO ENGINEERS.
THE AMERICAN ENGINEER'S DRAFTSMAN, and Machinist's Assistant, with numerous illustrations, by Oliver Byrne.
The Practical Draftsman, book of Industrial Design, and Machinist's and Engineer's Drawing Companion, by Wm. Johnson, with numerous illustrations.
Pocket Book for Railroads and Civil Engineers, by Oliver Byrne
Scribners Engineer's and Mechanics Companion.
A Practical Treatise on Railway Curves and locations for young Engineers, by Wm. F. Shunk
The Mechanic's Text-Book and Engineer's Practical Guide by Thos. Kett
Templetons' Engineers and Mechanics Companion
The Practical Examinator on steam and the steam engine, with instructive references relative thereto, arranged for the use of Engineers, Students and others
The Mechanical Principia, containing all the various calculations on water and steam power, and on the different kinds of Machinery used in Manufacturing, with tables showing the cost of manufacturing different styles of Cotton goods, &c., by Charles Eldridge Leonard
Mechanics for the Millwright, Machinist, Engineer, Civil Engineer, Architect, and Student, containing a clear Elementary Exposition of the principles and practice of building machines, by Frederick Overman.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, April 26, 1856. 46—

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.
ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."
Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.
Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.
MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODELL.
April 23, 1856. 45—

SPEECH OF HON. GEO. E. BADGER,

OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

IN THE SENATE, *February* 16, 1854.

[CONCLUDED.]

Again, on the bill for establishing the boundaries of Texas and a territorial government for New Mexico, a motion was made by Mr. Chase to amend the bill by inserting in section 22, line 9, after the word "residents," "nor shall there be in said territory either slavery or involuntary servitude otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall be duly convicted to have been personally guilty;" it was determined in the negative—yeas 20, nays 25.

I will not trouble the Senate with reading these amendments further. One amendment, I recollect, set out with great particularity, that the Missouri compromise line should be extended to the Pacific, and declared to be in full force, and binding in the same sense, and with the same understanding with which it was originally adopted.

Now, sir, what was the result of all these various votes? Here was the Territory of New Mexico, all of which, except a very small fraction, not worth mentioning, lay south of 36 deg. 30 min., and yet the Senator who now invokes us to support the Missouri compromise, [Mr. Chase,] moved to apply the Wilmot proviso to that territory, and voted, in every instance, upon the yeas and nays, except in one case, where his name does not appear at all, against the recognition or the application of the Missouri compromise in any form whatever. What, then, is the actual result? Here were those of us who were on the floor representing southern constituencies, not only arguing, but I may almost say, begging, for the recognition of the Missouri compromise line. We could not obtain it. The Missouri compromise line was rejected—it was repudiated—it was, in effect, declared not to be applicable to those territories, and that the principle of it should not extend to them. What, under these circumstances, did Congress do? They passed two bills for territorial governments—one for Utah, lying north of 36 deg. 30 min., and one for New Mexico, nearly all of which was south of 36 deg. 30 min., in precisely the same words in respect to this whole subject-matter, putting them exactly upon the same footing, and conferring upon each of them the same amount of legislative power, and treating the line of 36 deg. 30 min., as if it had, politically, no existence.

Now, Mr. President, to recur, for a moment, to what I set out upon this point with mentioning; that the principle upon which an enactment is founded, the principle out of which a rule of conduct grows, is some original or assumed truth, some proposition admitted to be right, out of which the law, or rule of conduct, naturally and properly springs; I beg your attention to the language which has been so much objected to and criticised. It is that the Missouri restriction limiting slavery according to latitude "is inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, recognized by the legislation of 1850." "The principle of non-intervention"—not the words contained in those laws. Now we ascertain what was the principle upon which that legislation proceeded, by looking both to what was put into the laws, and to what Congress refused to put into them; and examining the subject in that light, we find that the legislation of 1850 was founded upon a distinct repudiation of the idea of making any difference between the condition of a people lying on one side of a line of latitude, and the condition of a people lying on the other side; and that was accomplished against the speeches and votes of the whole southern delegation upon this floor.

Now, sir, if I am right, these things are made out: The principle or fundamental truth upon which the legislation of 1820 was founded was, that Congress had power, and that Congress ought to intervene to exercise that power, to exclude slavery from territories lying north of a certain latitude, and impliedly admitting it on the other side. That principle was applied to all the territory which the United States had which could be made subject to it. It was recognized as a principle by its subsequent application upon the acquisition of Texas, when it was continued out in its course towards the Pacific ocean; yet Texas did not fall within the description contained within the Missouri compromise. She was a foreign independent State, incorporated by her free consent, upon the principle of a treaty. Then, in 1850, what had been thus recognized was distinctly and unequivocally repudiated. The principle upon which the legislation of 1820 was founded, being thus disregarded, is it not strictly proper to say that the principle that Congress should not intervene in relation to these matters distinctly shown, evicerated, out of the acts of legislation of 1850, being directly inconsistent with the other principle on which the legislation of 1820 was founded, the latter is inoperative and void? I pray you, sir, if it is not strictly accurate to say that this clause of the act of 1820 is inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories; and that that principle was recognized by the legislation of 1850?

Well, if it was, as to my understanding it is evident it was, I say that the honorable chairman could not have adopted operative words more strictly accurate and proper than those with which he has followed this recital. What are they? "Is hereby declared inoperative and void." It would not have been correct or just to the subject to say that we "hereby repeal" the Missouri compromise, as if we had taken a new notion now, suddenly, in regard to it; but it is the true, proper, and legitimate conclusion, that Congress having, in 1850, adopted a principle, and grounded its legislative action upon it, which is inconsistent with the principle involved in the eighth section of the Missouri law, that eighth section should be declared inoperative and void. In the court below that provision effects a repeal; and it is just as legitimate a mode of effecting a repeal of a law, to declare it void, as to say it is "hereby repealed." If gentlemen will consult the English statute-book, they will find numerous instances of repeals by such words. It is peculiarly appropriate to adopt that form in this case, because it is a legal consequence following out of the facts recited, that it ought to be "inoperative and void," and it is therefore declared to be so.

Mr. President, in the view which I take of this subject, it seems to me strange—no, I will not say strange—but I ask you if it is not very remarkable, whether strange or not, that the honorable Senator from Ohio [Mr. Chase] should have felt such an extreme urgency for proper respect being paid to the Missouri compromise line, when, in every instance in which it was proposed to the consideration of the Senate in the year 1850, he constantly, by his vote, refused to recognize it? He calls upon us to "respect the Missouri compromise, regard plighted faith, submit to the exclusion of your slaves in territory lying north of 36 deg. 30 min., and, in consideration thereof, I will also exclude your slaves from territory south of 36 deg. 30 min." "I beg you," says he, "not to disregard the terms of this compromise. You are men of honor; you have agreed to give up the right of carrying your slaves north of 36 deg. 30 min., and we impliedly agreed that you might carry them into territory south of 36 deg. 30 min.; I beg you to adhere to your surrender north of 36 deg. 30 min." And, as the most persuasive argument to induce us to do so, he says: "I feel bound, by my love of freedom and regard for the constitution, to refuse to let you carry them into territory south of 36 deg. 30 min. that being the equivalent upon which you made the other surrender."

This is a strange mode of enforcing the observance of compacts; and it shows with what facility we perceive the propriety of obliging others, and how easily we perceive it is not easy to oblige ourselves by the obligation of a compact, when the question returns, whether we shall give the consideration for which the other party contracted. I remember having seen somewhere, that Dr. Porteus, who was at one time the Bishop of London, and a man of no small celebrity in his day, had written a poem upon the horrors and miseries of war, in which he had given so vivid a picture of the dreadful consequences and accompaniments of war, and its utter irreconcilability with the principles of Christianity, that everybody who read the poem was deeply struck with the fervid eloquence and impassioned piety of the right reverend author. It is said that some time afterwards, during the prosecution of a foreign war, he made a strong speech in the British Parliament in favor of the war, and in support of the Ministry who were carrying it on. As he was leaving the House, some noble lord fell alongside of him, and said: "After reading your lordship's very animated and stirring picture of the horrors of war, I was a little surprised to hear your lordship's speech to-day, comparing it to what you have said in your poem." "Oh," said he, "my lord, my poem was not written for this war." [Laughter.] It seems to me that this is just exactly the same answer which the honorable Senator from Ohio gives to us. He says: "Observe your plighted faith; hold yourselves bound by the bargain; adhere to the Missouri compromise." We ask him, in reply, "Will you adhere to it?" "Oh," he answers, "my position, my argument, my urgency, were not intended for this side of the case, but for the other."

Sir, I have now shown that, from the time that I have had a seat in Congress, in common with my southern friends generally, I have endeavored to obtain a recognition and perpetuation of the principles which were involved in the compromise of 1820. We have signally failed. Whether we thought the rule laid down was just or unjust, favorable or unfavorable, however much, or however little, we thought it might have intrenched on what we might consider liberal or fair in our northern brethren, we asked for nothing but the bargain fairly carried out, and we were at all times ready to be content with it. Now, after it has been utterly repudiated, after a totally different system of legislation has been adopted, in defiance of our votes and our remonstrances, I think it is a little unreasonable, and a little absurd, that gentlemen should call upon us to respect a compromise which they themselves have destroyed—destroyed just as effectually, though not as directly, as if they had applied their opposition to the specific case to which the Missouri compromise line was applied. They have destroyed the principle on which the legislation was based, as demonstrated by the circumstances of the time, and the subsequent recognition in the annexation of Texas. They have refused to carry out the contract in its spirit and fair meaning. They seek to maintain whatever of it is beneficial to themselves, and to disregard all the residue.

Mr. President, believing, as I do, that the proposition contained in the words of the amendment which has been incorporated into the bill is true, that the form of legislation is appropriate, what is there that calls upon me to vote against it, or against a bill containing it? I have shown, I think, that there is no principle of plighted faith that in the least binds us. The legislation now proposed is, in my judgment, right. It is what I have always desired, if it could have been freely obtained.

My position, as you, Mr. President, are aware, has never been an extreme one upon this subject. I was always content with the Missouri compromise line—always anxious for it—always voted for it; but my own individual opinion upon the subject always was, that the principles adopted in 1850 are the true principles. What are they? They are announced in the amendment which has been adopted.

We have among us a population of three millions of slaves. Nothing is more idle than for gentlemen to trouble themselves with an investigation into the propriety of those slaves being here, into the rectitude and lawfulness of keeping them in the condition of slavery, or into the misfortune or calamity which may result from retaining them in slavery. We are dealing with a fact. They are here. They are slaves. They cannot remain here except as slaves. Everybody knows that. They cannot, by any operation of man's wit, be put into any situation in our country which will not be vastly more injurious to them, physically and morally, than the identical state and condition which they now occupy. They cannot be sent away. Where are your means to come from to make an exodus across the ocean of three millions of slaves—to buy them, and to remove them? And if you could buy them, and remove them, permit me to say that a more cruel act of tyranny and oppression could not be perpetrated upon any body of men. A very large proportion of them would reject with horror the idea of being transported to those barbarous and foreign climes of Africa, for which, though their fathers came from them, they cherish no feeling of attachment; for this is their country, as well as ours. You cannot remove them; they are obliged to remain here, and they are obliged to be slaves. That is clear.

Now, sir, can anything be more evident than that the true course for people situated in this way, is not to aggravate the incidental evils of such a condition by exasperating inquiries, charges, and counter-charges? The people of every portion of the United States should meet this question as involving a common interest, and so far as there is calamity, a common calamity.

What then are you going to do? Is it not obvious that the true policy, as well as the true Christian philanthropy involved in this matter, is to allow this population to diffuse itself in such portions of the Territories as from climate and soil are adapted to slave cultivation? You can have no injurious competition with your free labor. Slave labor will not be profitable, and largely employed any where, except upon the great staples of the South—tobacco, cotton, sugar, and rice. Will white men make these products for exportation? They will not. Will your northern people compete with southern slaves for the privilege of making rice, and sugar, and cotton, and tobacco? No, sir. Where that cultivation ceases rely upon it, a slave population is not going to spread itself. We shall have no conflict, no embarrassment from the meeting of two tides of laborers from the north and south; for the kind of soil and climate which suits us and our slave cultivation does not suit yours. Who is injured by it? Not the slave. Nothing is more beneficial for him than to allow the population of which he forms a portion to spread itself, to give it room. You promote his comfort, you improve his health, you diminish his hardships. If you surround a population situated like ours with a Chinese wall or barrier, beyond which it cannot spread itself—if you compress it—what do you do? Why you expose the master to serious inconvenience and discomfort, and you destroy the whole happiness of the slave: No man proposes to add to this population. There is not a man in the New England States who would more thoroughly and absolutely resist any attempt to bring a slave from Africa to this country than we of the South would.

Here, then, is the great fact we have to deal with. Why not let it adjust itself? Why not pursue the wise policy indicated in the measures of 1850? Cease to quarrel and wrangle with each other. Live in your free States. Rejoice in the possession of the many advantages you have. But if there is a strip of land belonging to the United States, upon which a southern planter can make cotton or sugar, why grudge it to him? He reduces no man from freedom to slavery, in order to make it. He transfers his slaves from the banks of the Mississippi, or the Cooper, or the Cape Fear, or any of our southern rivers, to another place; and he certainly will not do it unless the lands are better, the crops larger, and he and his slaves can live more comfortably, and have a more abundant supply of the necessaries of life; and I will ask, in the name of Heaven, whom does it hurt? You love freedom. We do not ask you to make freemen slaves. You profess to have a regard for the black man; can you resist the only measure which can enable us to make a progressive improvement of his condition as the amount of black population increases?

It is, therefore, as it seems to me, wise and just to pursue the principles indicated in, and out of which sprang the legislation of 1850. It is unjust to no section of the country. No mortal man can show that it will do an injury to any human being that treads God's earth, whether he be free or slave. The poor slave will be benefitted by it. The master, with a large number of slaves, cramped for land in a country, perhaps where land is dear, who desires to do a good part by these slaves, who have been perhaps transmitted down to him for three generations in the same family, and between whom and himself there are mutual feelings of protection on the one hand, and of affectionate submission and reverence on the other—wants to break up from the place where he is obliged to stint himself or stint his people, and to remove with his little family like a patriarch, and settle upon better land, where he can live in the fullest enjoyment of the necessaries and comforts of life; and you say, no? Why "no?" You do not want the land youself; you do not want to grow cotton; you do not want to grow tobacco or rice. Why say that this southern planter shall not grow them with his slaves? Is it from hatred of the master? Is it because the removal, while it benefits the slave, will benefit the master also? I cannot believe that anybody can cherish a wish to do us injury for the sake of it; yet if it benefits the slave while it benefits the master, and injures nobody else, in the name of common sense, and our common Christianity, what motive can dictate such a policy? It must be the result either of frenzy and fanaticism, or of an angry and embittered feeling against a population who do not wish to injure, and are not conscious of having ever injured you. That we have slaves among us, if it be a fault, God knows it is not our fault. They were brought here in the times of your fathers, and of our fathers. Your fathers brought them, and ours became the purchasers—if you say in an evil hour, be it so; but what are we to do? Here is this burden; assume it to be as great as you please; the greater it is, the more powerful is my argument—here is this burden upon us, not by any fault of our own; we have inherited it; it has been transmitted to us; it was created here by the joint action of your forefathers and ours, and in the name of God, will you step forward and put heavier weights on this very burden thus innocently inherited by us?

I think, Mr. President, it is in the highest degree probable that with regard to these Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, there will never be any slaves in them. I have no more idea of seeing a slave population in either of them than I have of seeing it in Massachusetts; not a whit. It is possible some gentleman may go there and take a few domestic servants with them; and I would say that if those domestic servants were faithful and good ones, and the masters did not take them with them, the masters would deserve the reprobation of all good men.—What would you have them do? Would you have me to take the servants who wait upon me, and live with me, and to whom I have as strong attachments as to any human beings on this earth out of my own immediate relations and connexions, and because I want to move to Kansas, put them in the slave market and sell them? Sir, I would suffer my right arm to be cut off before I would do it. Why, therefore, if some southern gentleman wishes to take the nurse that takes charge of his little baby, or the old woman that nursed him in childhood, and whom he called "mammy" until he returned from college, and perhaps afterwards, too, and whom he wishes to take with him in her old age when he is moving into one of these new Territories for the betterment of the fortunes of his whole family, why, in the name of God, should any body prevent it? Do you wish to force us to become hard-hearted slave-dealers? Do you wish to aggravate the evils, if there are evils existing in this relation? Do you wish that we shall no longer have a mutual feudal feeling between our dependants and ourselves? Do you want to make us mercenary and hard-hearted? Or will you allow us, having, as I trust we have, some touch of humanity, and some of the beneficial and love-breathing spirit of Christianity, to let these beings go forth as they are accustomed to do, and us to rejoice when we look out and see our slaves happy and cheerful around us, when we hear the song arising from their dwellings at night, or see them dressed in their neat clothes and going to attend their churches on Sunday, and realizing, as they look at us, that we are the best friends they have upon earth?

Mr. President, perhaps I manifest too much feeling about this matter. It seems to me so clear that no interest or advantage of humanity can possibly be promoted by the spirit which dictates this incessant opposition to every measure which will allow us to improve our own condition and that of our slaves together. It is so impossible to perceive that any good can arise from it that, I cannot speak of it without excitement. I have no bitterness about it. God knows I have none. I blame not those at a distance from us who take up false and mistaken impressions respecting us. I know that efforts, the most wicked and persevering, have been made to produce those impressions, and to present us to the minds of our northern fellow-citizens as monsters of cruelty and oppression. I blame them not. They have been trained to entertain these sentiments and feelings. They are unfortunate in having such false estimates placed in their bosoms respecting their friends and fellow-citizens, descendants of a common revolutionary ancestry. I would to God that I could obliterate those feelings; I would to God that they would be disposed to enfold me and mine, as I am the whole of my northern brethren, if they would permit it, in the arms of a fraternal and perpetual concord. Sir, there can be no difficulty about this matter if we suffer ourselves to be influenced by those considerations which spring necessarily and naturally out of the facts of the case, and realize that, after all, no abolition movement ever yet accomplished good for a slave. The whole movements of the Abolitionists of the North, as all my southern friends around me know, so far as they have had any influence with us, have tended to restrict, rather than to relax the bondage under which these people live. They have, in a great measure, stricken from the capacity to be useful in various directions towards them, those philanthropic and honorable people who should lead, and otherwise would would lead, our society upon these topics. They expose every one to suspicion. They have a tendency to close up the avenue to the otherwise opening and expanding heart. They do no good to the slave. They do no good to the abolitionist. They are but a fruitful source of evils among them and evils among us, without one single compensating advantage on earth, present or future.

Oh! Mr. President, if we could only agree to take up this subject as a matter of fact, and agree to deal with it in the best way we can, believe me, sir, the day will come, as indicated by my friend from Massachusetts, [Mr. Everett,] when the ways of Providence, in permitting this large exodus of the natives of Africa to this country, will be vindicated to man. Why, sir, the light is already dawning upon us in which we can begin to see how ultimate and incalculable a good is to be wrought out of the temporary absence of this population from their native land. The successful commencement of the colonization scheme shows us how the emancipated slaves may carry back to the native Africa of their forefathers the civilization, the Christianity, and the freedom which they never had enjoyed, and, so far as we can see, but for this instrumentality, never could enjoy, in their own country. Slaves! The veriest slaves on earth are the native Africans in their own country. The freest of them is not as free as the hardest bonded slave in southern lands. They have ever been so—the property of their princes; as an English traveler says, having nothing as their own, except their skins. In the course of Providence, they were permitted to be brought here. They have been, and their descendants are a great deal better off than they were in Africa; and if we can only be content to struggle on with the difficulties of our position, in faith and patience doing our own duty, under the present circumstances in which we stand, attempting no wild schemes by which folly may be misled, and by which wrong and misery may be produced, but pursuing that steady course in which God himself, in all his ministrations, brings about by gradual means and operations, the great beneficial results of his creation, we may be assured that ultimately all this will work out great and lasting good.

Mr. President, I desire to say, that though I hold none of my southern friends on this floor responsible for the course of argument which I have offered, or any of the intermediate views I have expressed, I think it right to say, and I think I have their authority to say, that with regard to the results to which I have come upon this measure, we all agree as one man—every southern Whig Senator. I wish that to be understood, that the position of gentlemen may not be mistaken because they have not yet had the opportunity of speaking or voting upon this bill.

I think, then, that the great mistake in the argument of my honorable friend from Massachusetts, was in not discriminating between the principle and the enactment; between the doctrine out of which the enactment sprung and the enactment which sprung from it; and that if he will take that into view he will see—I know he has never any other desire than to see whatever is true and right—that the amendment which has been incorporated into the bill speaks the truth, and is germane and proper in all its operative language to the matters recited; and that if his mind is relieved in regard to the provisions for securing the national faith towards the Indians, he ought to have no difficulty in voting for the bill.

Mr. President, I am very sorry that I have in such a desultory manner trespassed so long upon the attention of the Senate; and having said that, I shall leave this subject.

J. K. Paulding, now nearly 80 years old, has written a vigorous letter to Gen. Quitman in favor of democratic progress in Central America.

For the Standard.

Commencement at the University.

Its late Commencement found our time-honored University in a state of unprecedented prosperity. The Catalogue which has just appeared, and which, by the way, is the neatest pamphlet of the kind which has yet appeared for this Institution, has the names of three hundred and sixty-six matriculates for the current year. This number gives one for every day in the year and an odd one for the 29th of February. We notice that every State south of "Mason & Dixon's line" is represented at Chapel Hill, except Maryland. Of course our own State has the largest number of students there, (265.)—Alabama has 25; Tennessee 23; Mississippi 21, &c., &c. Being curious to learn how the different parts of North Carolina were patronizing the University at present, we found that out of the eighty-four counties in the State, sixty have sons there. Orange county has 25; New Hanover 15; Wake and Warren, 12 each; Caswell and Guilford, 9 each; Granville 8, &c. These facts point out some of the advantages arising from a Collegiate education in our country. This mixing of students together from different States and from different parts of our own State must have a strong effect in binding those parts together. For they thus contain men who feel a personal interest in each other's welfare, which interest is very likely to extend to the homes of those persons. Sectional institutions, as well as sectarian, have a tendency to disintegrate even a community already strongly inclined to fuse into a homogeneous mass. But in a government, and in social relations constituted as our's are of various States, parties and sects, a tendency to segregation ought by no means to be fostered. We need bonds to keep us together.

We noticed some other facts in the Catalogue, of interest to the public. For instance, of the 49 Seniors, 44 availed themselves of instruction in the Scientific School during a part of their Senior year. We hope to see the fruit of these teachings appear in the advancement of many of the highly important material interests of society. Too many of our young men go out from College not knowing what to do with what they have studied for four years.—To be sure, much concerning the applications of theoretical truth cannot be learned in part of but one year; but that little is better than nothing, and after a while many of our young may be inclined to spend the fifth year at the University, and drink more deeply of the "Pierian spring." The Law School, too, seems to be flourishing. The Independent Class numbers 14, and the College Class, 8.—The last two Catalogues contain another symptom of improvement in the regimen at our University. This is the appointment of a Board of Examiners to attend the exercises of the Institution during the week preceding the Commencement. We learn that Col. Steele, of Richmond county, was present during the whole of that week—that the Rev. Mr. Hassell, of Martin county, was there nearly the whole time, and that Gov. Morehead, Gov. Graham, and Mr. Giles Mebane spent as much time in examination as previous and indispensable engagements permitted. Now, this movement of the Trustees is altogether in the right direction. The young men must now feel that their countrymen look after them with interest, and that it is not only their parents and their teachers who desire them to become good scholars. When men of note and influence in society tear themselves away from other engrossing, and oftentimes very different pursuits; and as Trustees come to see how the boys can scan, and parse, and demonstrate, the boys themselves will realize that going to College is more than mere conformity to a fashion; that good scholarship confers utilitarian benefits as well as a power and grace of its own; and that faithfulness in a few things fits a man for control over many. Were we to choose one from among many ditchers for a post of higher credit, of course we would choose him who had ditched most actively, perseveringly and successfully. The gentlemen who from year to year compose this Board of Examiners fill a most useful and important position, and we hope that no one will ever refuse any reasonable sacrifice of comfort and interest in thus advancing one of the most precious interests of our State—the proper training of our youth. It seems to us that the number of Examiners is quite small enough—that to inspect aright, the Institution in all its parts will require from the five an amount of labour which may be excessive in our hot weather.—Besides, while of course, Trustees must be of this Board to give authority to its action, why may not men of eminence in science and literature from the pulpit, the bar, the school room, &c., in different parts of North Carolina be associated with them in this service? A visit from such men, who are not Trustees, on such an errand must be of the most healthful influence on all connected with the University, on its visitors, its Faculty, and its Students.—By means of the visitors a deeper and more intelligent interest in the University will be gradually diffused through the State, the Faculty will learn that there are men around them who can sympathize and who heartily co-operate with them, and the Students will feel that they and their studies are matters of profound interest to the great and the good of the land. If besides, there were a discreet distribution of prizes in all the departments of the Institution, another powerful stimulus for good would be applied to our Students. Were it rumored that there was one to graduate at Chapel Hill who had won the prize in every department of his labours, most cheerfully would we travel many a weary mile to swell the crowd that assembled to witness his triumph.—These suggestions we make with all diffidence, because they are made before those whose management of the University has for many years been fully endorsed by a discerning public. But we are free to make them because they are for the benefit of an Institution in which we, and every part, and every party, and every sect in North Carolina has a deep and abiding interest, whether they will acknowledge it or no.

The exercises peculiar to Commencament week began with the examinations on the Holy Scriptures, which form a part of the regular instructions at the University. On Monday night the sermon before the graduating class was preached by the Rev. Basil Manly, Jr., Pastor of the Baptist Church in Richmond, Va. His text was Psalms 119.9: "Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? By taking heed thereto according to Thy Word." The subject was certainly well chosen, and it was presented in a remarkably appropriate manner. The sermon was solemn, earnest, and thoroughly evangelical. It warned his hearers of the heedlessness so natural to the young, and set forth the only efficacious remedies. This service is one that requires peculiar tact and delicacy to retain it within its proper sphere, and render it effective as it should be.—Whenever it is desecrated by being used as the means of indulging a prurient curiosity, or to render the exercises of Commencement week more attractive to a pleasure hunting public, the authorities of the University should interfere and put it down at once. As long as such men as Mr. Manly fill this position, there will be no danger of its being prostituted to unworthy ends.

Tuesday morning was devoted to the examination of the Senior Class on International and Constitutional Law, Agricultural Chemistry, and Engineering. It was understood by the outsiders that some of the young men acquired more than usual eclat by the accuracy of their replies to the questions proposed. After dark the following competitors for public favour as declaimers, appeared in behalf of the Freshman Class:

1. Lafayette, S. S. Prentiss.
   NATHAN B. SMALL, Pasquotank.
2. Rienzi to the Romans, Moore.
   C. STEPHENS CROOM, New York.
3. Marmion taking leave of Douglass, Scott.
   HUGH L. COLE, New Berne.
4. Virginia and Massachusetts, McDowell of Va.
   JOHN T. COOK, Warrenton.
5. The Lone Star of Texas, Webb.
   HENRY L. RUGELEY, Texas.

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1. Bunker Hill Monument, Webster.
   JAMES P. COFFIN, Tennessee.
2. The Central American Question, Seward.
   CHARLES W. McCLAMMY, New Hanover Co.
3. The Course of Empire, Ullmann.
   ALGERNON R. MORRIS, Orange Co.
4. Lafayette, Sprague.
   ALEXANDER KIRKLAND, Chapel Hill.
5. The World is still deceived by Ornament, Anonymous.
   JAMES H. SWINDELL, Washington.

These young gentlemen acquitted themselves with credit, showing that they had diligently studied their parts and attended well to the instruction they had received. Messrs. Cole, Cook and Morris were highly commended for the appropriateness of their delivery. One thing young men ought to recollect, that on hot and short nights, short speeches are most refreshing.

On Wednesday morning, the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies was delivered at the request of the Philanthropic Society, by Matt. W. Ransom, Esq., lately Attorney General of North Carolina. His subject was "The Union—the importance of its preservation." The matter of the address was good, and it is but seldom that an audience is gratified by a more graceful manner. Our public speakers do not in general attend to this latter point with sufficient care. The old rule of "*action! action! action!*" seems to be in danger of becoming obsolete, and they whose peculiar province it is to excite the emotions—to arouse the heart through the senses, content themselves too much with a calm appeal to the intellect. If man were only an intellectual animal, they who discuss matters of interest for the public might content themselves with writing and printing their thoughts, and the public might be spared the trouble of assembling to hear, and see, and feel. Mr. Ransom most wisely judged that a listening people demanded a different repast from a reading people, and that a felicitous delivery should ever attend a public orator; and he deserves what he has secured, the hearty admiration of his audience. The material of the Parthenon was Parian marble; but it is the faultless symmetry and exquisite grace of its manner that fills the soul of every beholder with such intense delight.

The Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson, Bishop of the Presbyterian Church in Raleigh, appeared before the Historical Society of the University in the afternoon. His subject was the life and times of Sir William Berkeley, Royal Governor of the Colony of Virginia. The subject of this interesting address was new to most of the audience, and this direction of public attention to it will doubtless result in many valuable discoveries. Gov. Berkeley's administration was long, vigorous, and eventful. During its period many seeds were sown whose fruits in matters social, political and religious we every day enjoy and rejoice over. But the seeding and the harvest were both contrary to the Governor's intent. The history of our own State is elucidated at several interesting points by considering the connections between these neighboring colonies that existed at this time. We hope to see this address in print, because of its own merits in matter and composition, and because it contains much that will suggest and direct future enquiries. By the way, cannot some arrangement be effected by which there shall not be any afternoons during Commencement week, or that they shall not be so hot, or that the luxurious dinners of the kind-hearted and skillful ladies of Chapel Hill shall not be so heavy? We have been repeatedly grieved to notice the thinness of the house on Wednesday afternoon during the delivery of essays from some of our ripest scholars—essays fully freighted with the richest thoughts, and most pregnant suggestions. But when lamb and green peas, ice creams and fruits are abundant within, and the thermometer is at 90 without, the spirit may be very willing, but the flesh is wofully weak.

At night the following declaimers from the Sophomore Class delighted the crowded house with some very choice speciments of their art:

1. True Nationality, Carrigan.
   WINTER H. GOODLOE, Mississippi.
2. Mississippi Contested Election, S. S. Prentiss.
   REUEL M. STANCILL, Mississippi.
3. Our Great National Festival, Bethune.
   WILLIAM C. DOWD, Wake Co.
4. Spartacus to the Roman envoys in Etruria, Sargant.
   JESSE S. BARNES, Wilson Co.

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1. Ballad of Bunker Hill, Harper.
   JOHN A. GILMER, Greensboro'.
2. Hiawatha, Longfellow.
   JULIUS W. WRIGHT, Wilmington.
3. Osmond's Dream, Lewis.
   JOSEPH M. WHITE, Florida.
4. Ireland, Parke.
   LEROY M. McAFEE, Cleveland Co.
5. Extract from Richard III, Shakspeare.
   WILLIAM M. COLEMAN, Concord.

Where there was so much to commend it may be invidious as well as difficult to draw distinctions; but it is only fair to say that better speaking than that of Messrs. Stancill, Gilmer and Wright is seldom heard from the College stage, while that of Mr. Coleman's was a perfect gem. The spirit of the part was well conceived, and it was manifested in a very fine style. For such exhibitions the teacher and the taught deserve high praise. During the session just closed, members of the Sophomore Class have been competing for a prize for excellence in English composition, which was proposed by Dr. Wheat, the Professor of Rhetoric. The judges could not distinguish between the merits of Mr. Coleman and Mr. Thomas W. Mason, of Brunswick Co., Va. So the prize (Putnam's edition of Irving's works,) was divided between these two gentlemen, and its delivery occupied the interval between the two sets of declaimers on Wednesday night. In what we heard of the effect of offering this prize we are glad to obtain a confirmation of the suggestions we have already made as to the general effect to be expected from such special and public recognition of diligence and success in study.

Immediately after the delivery of Mr. Ransom's address, the Alumni of the University formed a procession in the Chapel to go to the Library, and there hold their annual meeting. The oldest student present was Mr. James Mebane, who left College in 1797. The oldest graduate present was the Hon. John Branch, of the class of 1801. There was no public meeting of the Alumni Association this year. Some business was transacted at the private meeting, but not much of interest to the public. As the state of the fund collecting for that purpose is now sufficiently large, it was ordered that the monument to Dr. Caldwell—whose praise is in all the land—be erected forthwith.

We were glad to see a very large and brilliant assembly in the College Chapel on Thursday morning. The graduating class was, according to all accounts, unusually worthy of this honor; and their speeches confirmed the good report that had gone abroad concerning them. We give the names of the graduates (47) in the usual academical style:

Gulielmus-Franklin Alderman, Thomas-Ruffin Long, Jacobus-Leonidas Averitt, Archibaldus McLauchlin, Robertus-Graham Barrett, Dugald-Patterson McNair, Gulielmus Bingham, Abram-Haywood Merritt, Jacobus Bruce, Georgius-Thomas Morgan, Gulielmus-Ballard Bruce, Elias-Graham Morrow, Henricus-Ravenscroft Bryan, Angus Munn, Joannes-Ricardus Burney, Gulielmus-Allison Owens, Gulielmus-Henricus Burwell, David-Settle Patrick, Samuel-Pinckney Caldwell, Valentianus-Swaim Robins, Thomas-Christophorus Clark, Gilbertus-Mottier Robinson, Thomas-Steele Crump, Gulielmus-Johnson Saunders Clement Dowd, Colemon Sessions, Gulielmus-Green Drake, Thomas-Bog Slade, Joannes-Bratton Erwin, Samuel-Perry Smith, Joannes-Taylor Gilmore, Josephus-Woorn Stevenson, Solomon-Plummer Green, Jacobus-Edvardus Sumner, Joannes-Snead Hines, Ludovicus-Thomas Thompson Alexander-Martinus Hogan, Joannes-Cooper Waddill, Daniel-White Johnson, Stuart White, Calvinus Jones, Jacobus-Hilliard Williams, Thomas-Wilson Jones, Thomas-K. Windham; Josephus-Buckner Killebrew, Neill-Smith Yarborough, Adolphus-Alexander Laurence.

The following young gentlemen represented their Class upon the stage:

III. Latin Salutatory,
HENRY RAVENSCROFT BRYAN, Raleigh.
IV. The American Engineer,
ADOLPHUS A. LAURENCE, Iredell Co.
V. The claims of the Fine Arts,
JOSEPH WOORN STEVENSON, Newberne.
VI. Necessity of a National University.
E. GRAHAM MORROW, Chapel Hill.
VII. Perpetual progress of the human mind,
THOMAS BOG SLADE, Georgia.
VIII. Napoleon Bonaparte,
THOMAS WILSON JONES, Tennessee.
IX. The empire of Mind,
MARMADUKE S. ROBINS, Randolph Co.
X. St. Paul.
A. HAYWOOD MERRITT, Chatham Co.
XI. The people and their Common Schools,
WILLIAM BINGHAM, Orange Co.
XII. Farming; becoming one of the learned professions,
WILLIAM F. ALDERMAN, New Hanover Co.
XIII. Sir Nigel Bruce,
JOHN COOPER WADDILL, Alabama.
XIV. I am an American,
DANIEL WHITE JOHNSON, Richmond Co.

AFTERNOON.

I. The American Politician,
CLEMENT DOWD, Moore Co.
II. The people and their University,
JOSEPH BUCKNER KILLEBREW, Tennessee.
III. Annual Report.
IV. Degrees Conferred.
V. The Valedictory,
COLEMAN SESSIONS, New Orleans.
VI. Sacred Music.

These essays reflected great credit on the young men themselves, and on their teachers. It is but seldom that we hear so many good speeches on one day. Messrs. Laurence, Merritt, Bingham and Killebrew were very much commended, both for matter and manner; and Mr. Johnson's vigor and appropriateness of declamation called forth hearty applause. Doubtless the "*Senatus Academicus*" will always be glad to have such exercises "reverently dedicated" to themselves and all the world.

From the Annual Report we gathered the following facts which may be of general interest:

The graduating class numbered forty-seven members. Of these, Messrs. Bingham, Killebrew, Laurence, Robins and Sessions secured the first distinction. Messrs. Alderman, Barrett, Bryan, Erwin, Gilmore, Johnson, Merritt, Morrow, Slade and Waddill, the second; and Messrs. J. Bruce, Burney, Hines, Stevenson, White and Yarborough, the third. Mr. W. B. Bruce was entitled to the first honor in Mathematics, and in French. Mr. Sessions obtained the valedictory oration by lot, and Mr. Killebrew the latin, which, with the consent of the Faculty, he afterwards transferred to his friend, Mr. Bryan. Mr. Slade was the only member of this class who was absent from no one of the 4,800 attendances required in a four years' course at the University.—Mr. Waddill was never absent after he entered College in the early part of the Freshman year; and Mr. McNair was always present while a member of the Institution—for three years. Mr. Killebrew was absent three times, because of sickness, in two years and a half. Messrs. Hines and Hogan were never absent when it was possible for them to be present. The report contained the following high praise—"This class throughout the entire collegiate course has been characterized by more than ordinary diligence, sobriety, and propriety of deportment, and the general fidelity with which all its duties have been performed, may be well recommended as worthy of imitation by its successors." There have been 84 names connected with this class during its college life, although not at any one time. Only 18 of those who entered at the beginning of the Freshman year remained till the close of the Senior. We bid these worthy young men a hearty "God speed ye."

There were seventy-two members of the Junior class. Among these the first honor was assigned to Messrs. Avery, Grady, Venable, Webb, and Wharton. Mr. Bingham obtained the second in Mathematics and French, and the first in all the other departments. The second distinction was secured by Messrs. Barnes, Coble, Dugger, Harvey, Jordan, McLauchlin, Robbins, Smith, Steward, Stoney, Thompson, and Wimberley. Messrs. J. W. Graham, Hayley, W. H. Hayley, Mitchell, Thorp, Ward and Wilkinson formed the third section in their class.

Mr. Wilson was entitled to the second distinction in French, and Mr. McKinnon to the second in English composition.

So far, Messrs. Grady, Mitchell, Williams, and Wimberly have never been absent from recitation, prayer, or divine worship. Messrs. D. Graham and Thorp have not been absent for the last two years.

The Sophomore class had ninety-seven members. Of these, Messrs, Anderson, Lord, McAfee and Perry were declared the best scholars in their class.—Messrs. Dowd, Mason and Morehead as second in Analytical Mathematics, and first in all the other departments. Mr. Hammond as first in Geometrical Mathematics, and first in his other studies. Messrs. Bell, Buchanan, Gilmer, Groover, Harris, R. Johnston, Jones, Wade and Stancill were counted as the second best scholars, and Messrs. Baker, Brinson, J. Brown, Bruce, Clark, Clement, W. Coleman, Goodloe, W. Goodloe, Hadly, F. Johnston, Macartney, R. Marsh, Stewart, Tatum, Twitty, Walker, Washington, Wright, and Young formed the third rank. Messrs. Campbell and Swayze were graced with the first distinction in French. Six members of this class have been absent from no duty since they joined college, viz: Messrs. Faison, Foreman, F. Johnston, Morehead, Stewart and Walker.

At commencement the Freshman class consisted of one hundred and three regular members. The first distinction was assigned to Messrs. Harris, G. B. Johnston, W. B. Lynch, Stockton, Swindell, and Kirkland. Messrs. McClammy, Nixon, and Sillers obtained the second in Mathematics and the first in their other studies. The second distinction was given to Messrs. Coffin, Croom, Eure, Fetter, Foster, Jones, C. N. Morrow, Rogers, Rugeley, Shannon, Webb, and Withers. The third was given to Messrs. Ballard, H. Cole, Cook, Costin, Ellis, T. S. Galloway, S. L. Johnston, Knox, Koonce, J. D. Lynch, McCormic, Morris, and E. L. Riddick. Fifteen members of this class have not failed in attending to their duties during the year, viz: Messrs. Badget, Ballard, Bustin, Dixon, Eure, Fetter, Foster, T. Galloway, Kirkland, McClammy, Nixon, Riddick, Rogers, J. Shepard, and Withers. Messrs. Croom and Coffin have not been absent since they joined College.

While the Faculty and Trustees seemed to take pleasure in giving the names of these who had done well in attending to their studies, they intimated with regret that there were others—some in each of the three lower classes, who had forced their teachers to disapprove their course as students. It was also found that those who were idle in their studies were also remiss in attending recitation, &c. The names of these arrows in the hearts of their friends were withheld, but perhaps next year we may have a black list to publish as well as a white one.

After the Annual Report was read, Col. Walter L. Steele read a report from the Board of Examiners. They seemed to have been gratified by what they saw and heard, on the whole. They found many good scholars among the students; but many more poor, and some very poor. They commended the general order which they observed among the more than three hundred students at the University, and made suggestions for the correction of what they found amiss. We learn that the Board was unanimously reappointed to serve at the next commencement—when, doubtless, their report will be looked for with the most intense curiosity. The Board will then have more experience in the performance of their duties, and they can judge whether there is a proper progress at the University.

The "*Senatus Academicus*" conferred the degree of Master of Arts in regular course upon the following Alumni, viz: The Rev. S. M. Frost, of Wilmington, N. C., on Messrs. J. B. Andrews, W. H. Battle, jr., R. A. Chambers, N. B. Cobb, A. R. Black, and S. O'Daniel, Principals of Academies, public or private, in different parts of N. C. On A. W. Lawrence, Professor in the National Observatory at Washington, D. C. On Messrs. A. V. Allen, D. M. Carter, J. M. Bullock, J. I. Scales, J. V. Sherard, G. F. Strong, and W. L. Scott, Attorneys at Law. On Jos. M. Graham, planter; on Messrs. R. H. Battle, jr., Solomon Pool and W. R. Wetmore, Tutors in the University; and on Messrs. R. L. Beall and R. F. Mebane, Practitioners in Medicine. The Honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Mr. Sam'l H. Wiley, Principal of the Academy in Washington, N. C.

The number of persons in attendance on the exercises at Chapel Hill, from abroad and from the neighborhood, was about as usual—at times much greater than could be admitted into the spacious chapel.—We noticed in attendance Gov. Branch, Gov. Morehead, Gov. Graham, Gov. Manly, Hon. J. T. Morehead, Hon. J. D. Hawkins, President of the Alumni Association, Judge Manly, Judge Battle, the Rev. C. B. Hassell, Col. Steele, Mr. James Mebane, John A. Gilmer, Wm. Eaton, N. Williams, and many other gentlemen of prominence at the bar, in the pulpit, and in other walks in life. We regard it as a duty enjoined by patriotism on all of us North-Carolinians, to go as often as we can, to attend the commencement of the University of the State.

The boys say the old folks needn't come unless they bring their bright eyed daughters with them. There was a goodly array of this heart's ease and heart's rack at Chapel Hill during the week. We hope that they received as much delight as they conferred. The exercises were marked with propriety on the whole, for which the public was greatly indebted to the energy, promptness and politeness of the Marshal, Mr. R. L. Cannon, and his most attentive associates, Messrs. Anthony, Christmas, Dentry, Berry, and Polk. They performed their parts with marked propriety.

There was dancing in abundance for all who enjoyed such recreation. We heard that the young gentlemen who had charge of the ball, Messrs. J. W. Graham, Davie, Hargrave, Morrison, and Ramsay, succeeded remarkably well in their management. The entertainment afforded much pleasure to those who attended it.

Doubtless many of the former visitors at commencement missed the kind attentions of Miss Nancy Hilliard, at the Eagle hotel. Indeed, many feared

that the chickens, lambs, peas, beets, &c., would fail in getting to be big enough to eat at commencement, now that Miss Nancy would not want them in such quantities as heretofore, and therefore would not "hurry them up." But their fears were unnecessary, and under Mr. Guthrie's charge, the old Eagle hotel—now the Union—will doubtless maintain its wide spread renown. Miss Nancy has retired to a more private life, and in her new and handsome residence, will doubtless be at all times glad to revive with her old friends the recollection of many a merry time. But we fear that having so little to do, the bustling and active Miss Nancy, who has always been "fair," will become "*fat and forty*" also. Long may she live to greet the crowds of personal friends who assemble at Chapel Hill during commencement.

For the Standard.

THE CELEBRATION.

The Secretary to the Combined Committees on the Celebration of our National Anniversary is requested to state, on their behalf, that at their meeting, on Friday evening last, the Committee on Subscriptions reported progress, and that the result of their labors is not so favorable as was expected. They appeal to the patiotism of their fellow-citizens to assist them in their endeavors to make the celebration worthy of the great event it is designed to commemorate, and a credit to the capital of the State. The necessity for increased aid is the more urgent, as the Board of Commissioners have refused to make the usual appropriation, from the belief that the city charter gives them no such power. The sum expected from this source will have to be made up by individual subscriptions, to enable the Committees to provide for the celebration on the scale even of former years. They indulge the hope that this appeal will not be fruitless, but that the liberality of the citizens of Raleigh will be more fully evinced on this occasion.

The Committee appointed to correspond with the gentlemen selected as Orator and Marshal reported favorably; a Committee of Ladies was appointed to assist, if necessary, [shall we be under the necessity of invoking their aid?] in the collection of further subscriptions; and after the transaction of other business, the Committees adjourned to meet again this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

Maj. W. F. Collins has been selected Marshal, and, as will be seen from the following correspondence, W. W. Holden, Esq., has consented to deliver the Oration:

Raleigh, June 5th, 1856.

W. W. Holden, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the Combined Committees—consisting of those appointed at a recent Town Meeting, and representing the Citizens generally, the Sons of Temperance, and the Military of the city—held at the Armory of the Oak-City Guards, on the 4th inst, you were unanimously selected to deliver the Oration on the ensuing anniversary of our National Independence; and the undersigned were appointed to inform you of the selection.

In making this communication, we respectfully urge your acceptance, and add our own wish to the strong desire of those we represent.

With assurances of the highest regard,
Your obedient servants,
L. S. PERRY,
JNO. C. PARTRIDGE,
JNO. SPELMAN,
JNO. NICHOLS,
P. F. PESCUD. } Com.

Raleigh, *June* 6th, 1856.

Gentlemen:

Yours of the 5th, informing me that I have been "selected to deliver the Oration on the ensuing Anniversary of our National Independence," has been received. I feel much flattered, Gentlemen, by the selection; but regret that some other person, better fitted than I am to perform this duty, had not been chosen. But when I am thus called upon, and at such a period in public affairs, I know not how to refuse. I will, therefore, endeavor to speak before you, and before the people, on this great anniversary of anniversaries, and to utter something, however feebly, in relation to the character, the principles, and the sacrifices of our ancestors—the government they founded for themselves and for us; and also in behalf of North-Carolina, her institutions, her resources, and her good name among her sister States and before the world.

I am, Gentlemen, with much respect,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. HOLDEN.

To Messrs. Perry, Partridge, Spelman, Nichols and Pescud, } Com.

Ratification Meeting.

The Democratic Club met at the Court House in Raleigh, on Saturday evening last, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock, and was called to order by the President. Considering the shortness of the notice, quite a large number were in attendance.

The President stated that he had called the meeting to ratify the nominations of Buchanan and Breckenridge—the announcement was greeted with applause.

W. W. Holden, after making some remarks, read the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention, and then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with gratification of the nomination for the Presidency, by the Cincinnati Convention, of that eminent, long-tried and experienced statesman, James Buchanan; and that we pledge to him, and to his distinguished and worthy associate on the ticket, J. C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, our hearty and united support.

Resolved, That we cordially and entirely approve of the principles proclaimed by the Cincinnati Convention.

Resolved, That it is evident that the contest for the Presidency is between the Democratic party and the black republican organization; and that, in our opinion, it is alike the interest and the duty of all Southern men to take sides with the national Democratic party—the only party which holds out strong and reasonable assurances, by its harmony and its numbers, that it will succeed in saving the constitution and the Union from the combinations that now encompass and menace them with overthrow and destruction.

Messrs. A. M. Lewis, Geo. W. Brooks, Pulaski Cowper and Capt. DeCarteret, in answer to calls, addressed the meeting in spirited speeches, which were well received.

The meeting then adjourned.

Q. BUSBEE, Pres't.
W. H. Laughter, Sec'y.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Editors:—In your last issue you speak of the state of political parties in Chatham, and very properly state that the prospect of the Democratic party was never better than at present. With a sound Democratic ticket the county can no doubt be carried. With Mr. Rives in the Senate, and Gen. Cotten, or his brother, Dr. S. W. Cotten, and two other democrats in the Commons, the county, in August next, will come out the right side up. You further inform us that Turner Bynum is a candidate, and represent him as "*a thorough going anti-Know Nothing*," and leave your readers to infer that he is a candidate to be supported by the Democratic party. If I understand the matter aright, that is a great mistake. Mr. Bynum is a candidate upon his own hook. He has not, as yet, made any general declaration of principle, but I understand at the last election in this Congressional district, he voted for Reade against Kerr, and is for Fillmore for President, if he thinks he can be elected. I understand he is against Gilmer, but says he is so upon personal considerations. You see, therefore, if I am rightly informed, that Mr. Bynum is not a thorough going anti-Know Nothing, nor is he such a candidate as the Democrats of this county can support, without an abandonment of principle. If Mr. Bynum will declare himself favorable to the success of the Democratic party, and is willing to stand by its nominee against the black republicans as well as the Know Nothings, the Democrats of this county will stand by him, without enquiring what has been his party relations in times past. Otherwise, no Democrat, consistently with his principles, can support Mr. Bynum.

MACON.

The expanding mind of man, as it goes out in the investigation of nature, and the laws that every where preside in her ordinary domain, comes back, bringing with it the conviction that nature's author is a being of goodness.

A militia captain out South, on receiving a note from a lady, requestting the "pleasure of his company," understood it as a compliment to those under his command, and marched the whole of them to the lady's house.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts;
1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th, " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th, " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
7th, " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th, " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR THE SENATE:
GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:
NATHANIEL G. RAND,
AUGUSTUS M. LEWIS,
MOSES A. BLEDSOE.

FOR SHERIFF:
WILLIAM H. HIGH.

Special Notice.

The Standard *is conducted strictly upon the* cash *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* four weeks *before their time is out, by a* cross mark *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Standard will be furnished during the campaign at the following rates: For six months, one copy, one dollar; five copies, four dollars; six copies, five dollars; ten copies, eight dollars; twelve copies, ten dollars;—cash in advance.

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.

Mr. Gilmer will address the people at the following times and places:

Gatesville, Gates, Wednesday, the 11th,
Hertford, Perquimans, Thursday, the 12th,
E. City, Pasquotank, Friday, the 13th,
Old Trap, Camden, Saturday, the 14th,
Edenton, Chowan, Monday, the 16th,
Plymouth, Washington, Tuesday, 17th,
Windsor, Bertie, Wednesday, the 18th.

Gov. Bragg will meet Mr. Gilmer at the above times and places.

Democratic National Convention.

We presented in our last, a sketch of the proceedings of the Convention to the third day inclusive; and we now give the closing proceedings of that body.

On Thursday, the 5th, the committee on credentials made their report. The majority reported, recognizing the New York "Softs" as "a *regularly* organized portion of the Democratic party, and the 'Hards' as an organized body, resolving that the two sections be now consolidated, the 'Softs' to have forty-four delegates and the 'Hards' twenty-six delegates"—the minority not to be overruled by the majority, but each to vote its strength. The minority reported in favor of admitting both to an equal representation, the two delegations to vote separately, each to be entitled to 17½ votes. The minority report also maintains that the "Hards" constitute the regular party, and that the "Softs" have been, now and then, seceders. The minority report was adopted by a vote of States—yeas 137, nays 128.—North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and many other Southern States voted in the negative. Messrs. Beardsly and Ludlow, on behalf of the New York delegations, declared amid great enthusiasm their acquiescence in the platform of principles adopted by the Convention the day before.

The Chair then announced that the order of the hour was the vote for the nomination for the Presidency, when nominations were made, as follows:

"R. Kidder Meade, of Virginia—I am charged by my delegation with the duty of presenting to this Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency, the name of that honest and eminent statesman, James Buchanan. [Great applause.]

Henry Hibbard, of New Hampshire—In the name of the Democracy of New Hampshire I present the name of Franklin Pierce. [Applause.]

Mr. Inge, of California—I am unanimously instructed by the delegation from California to put in nomination the great champion of American progress, Lewis Cass, of Michigan. [Applause.]

Mr. Richardson—I nominate Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, for the Presidency. [Immense applause."]

The first ballot was as follows: For James Buchanan—Maine 5 votes, Massachusetts 4, Connecticut 6, New York 17½, ("Hards") New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 27, Delaware 3, Maryland 6, Virginia 15, Louisiana 6, Ohio 13, Kentucky 4, Indiana 13, Michigan 6, Wisconsin 3—total 135½. For Franklin Pierce—Maine 3 votes, New Hampshire 5, Vermont 5, Massachusetts 9, Rhode Island 4, New York 17½, ("Softs") Maryland 2, North Carolina 10, South Carolina 8, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Mississippi 7, Ohio 3, Kentucky 5, Tennessee 12, Arkansas 4, Florida 3, Texas 4, Wisconsin 2—total 123½. For Stephen A. Douglas—Ohio 4 votes, Kentucky 3, Illinois 11, Missouri 9, Iowa 4—total 31. For Lewis Cass—Ohio 1, California 4. Whole vote 296—necessary to a nomination, 197. On the second ballot the vote was, Buchanan 139, Pierce 119½, Douglas 31½, Cass 6. On the third, Buchanan 139½, Pierce 119, Douglas 32, Cass 5½. On the fourth, Buchanan 141½, Pierce 119, Douglas 30, Cass 5. On the fifth, Buchanan 140, Pierce 119½, Douglas 31, Cass 3½. On the sixth, Buchanan 155, Pierce 107½, Douglas 28, Cass 5½. On the seventh, Buchanan 143½, Pierce 89, Douglas 58, Cass 5½. On the eighth, Buchanan 147½, Pierce 87, Douglas 56, Cass 5½. On the ninth, Buchanan 146, Pierce 87, Douglas 56, Cass 7. On the tenth, Buchanan 147½, Pierce 80½, Douglas 62½, Cass 5½. On the eleventh, Buchanan 147½, Pierce 80, Douglas 63, Cass 5½. On the twelfth, Buchanan 148, Pierce 79, Douglas 63½, Cass 5½. On the thirteenth, Buchanan 150, Pierce 77½, Douglas 63, Cass 5½. On the fourteenth, Buchanan 152½, Pierce 75, Douglas 63, Cass 5½. The Convention then adjourned until Friday morning, the 6th. North-Carolina adhered constantly to President Pierce throughout these fourteen ballotings.

The Convention re-assembled at nine o'clock on Friday morning, and proceeded to the fifteenth ballot, which was as follows: For Buchanan—Maine 7, Massachusetts 10, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 6, New York 17, New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 27, Delaware 3, Maryland 8, Virginia 15, Georgia 3, Louisiana 6, Ohio 13, Kentucky 4, Tennessee 12, Indiana 12, Illinois 1, Michigan 6, Iowa 2, Wisconsin 5—total 168. For Stephen A. Douglas—New Hampshire 5, Vermont 5, Massachusetts 3, New York 18, North-Carolina 10, South-Carolina 8, Georgia 7, Alabama 9, Mississippi 7, Ohio 6, Kentucky 7, Indiana 1, Illinois 10, Missouri 9, Arkansas 4, Florida 3, Texas 4, Iowa 2—tal 117. For Franklin Pierce—Maine 1, Ohio 2. For Lewis Cass—Kentucky 1, California 4. We copy the closing proceedings from the Baltimore Sun of Saturday last:

"On the 16th ballot Maine concentrated her vote on Buchanan, and Ohio also gave him 2 more. Kentucky cast all her votes for Douglas having previously given him but 7.

The half votes were rejected by the chair, the point having been raised in consequence of Ohio having given half a vote for Mr. Cass after the announcement of the result.

Mr. Preston, of Ky., said he had stood firmly by Mr. Douglas to this point, but he felt confident, since the convention demanded the nomination of Mr. Buchanan——[Disorder, and cries of "No!" "No!" "No!"] ——he was confident the friends of Mr. Douglas would best consult his wishes by yielding at once, and cheerfully, to the wishes of the convention.

Cries were made for Illinois to speak. Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, without advising any gentleman what his duty to his constituents was, felt he had a duty to perform. [Cries of "Don't withdraw him."] He felt he could not contribute to the success of the party or carry out the views of Mr. Douglas by continuing him longer in the contest. [Immense applause.] He had received a dispatch from Mr. Douglas which he desired to have read, and after that he would withdraw his name.

A telegraphic despatch from Mr. Douglas was then read, stating that from the telegraphic accounts he felt confident a longer continuance of his name before the convention would tend to disturb its harmony, and he desired to withdraw, simply stating that he believed the Democracy would do well to unite to vote for one of the two candidates now before the convention—either Mr. Pierce or Mr Buchanan. [Immense applause.]

Governor Seymour here endeavored to address the convention, but was for some time prevented by the uproar and confusion. After a while he was heard to say the democrats of New York had, up to this time, been united on one point—in the propriety of adhering to one or the other of the nominees before the convention. They had adhered to Mr. Pierce as long as he had a vote in the convention, and they had then cast their vote for Mr. Douglas. But that candidate having now withdrawn, the New York "Softs" desired to do all in their power to harmonize and consolidate the vote of the convention. [Immense applause.]

The 17th ballot was then taken. New Hampshire cast her vote for Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Ludlow, for the Softs of New York, said that although they had come into Convention under every disadvantage, he had no desire to do aught to promote the continuance of any faction in the great State of New York. They therefore cast 18 votes for Mr. Buchanan.

Immediately this ballot commenced, Capt. Rynders' gun commenced roaring forth the announcement to the outsiders, and the Convention continued in a state of the wildest excitement as State after State gave a plumper for the nominee.

W. W. Avery, of North Carolina, said North Carolina loved Mr. Buchanan, and reminded the Convention that four years ago he had been their first choice. They then yielded him cheerfully as they now yielded Mr. Pierce and Mr. Douglas. They now gave their entire vote for Mr Buchanan.

Mr. Medary congratulated the convention that Ohio had no longer a fractional vote to cast upon the platform of the convention. Ohio was willing to fight under the nominee without their new friend, the "Little Giant." None would yield more cheerfully than himself, and he could say the same for the entire delegation. Ohio had been exact hitherto in mathematically dividing her vote and would now be quite as exact in casting the entire number for Mr. Buchanan. He pledged the State of Ohio for the favorite son of Pennsylvania.

Col. Richardson, of Illinois, said that every member of the convention had endorsed the political course of Mr. Douglas, and any man might be proud of it. He could assure the convention that while Illinois's choice was, of course, her favorite son, yet she yielded to no State in appreciation of the political character of James Buchanan.

Arkansas pledged the largest comparative majority in the Union for the nominee.

The vote was then announced being 296 for Mr. Buchanan, the unanimous vote of the Convention. This was followed by immense cheering, which did not cease until three times three had been given for the nominee. Three equally enthusiastic were also given for Mr. Douglas, and three moderate ones for Mr. Pierce.

A motion to nominate a candidate for Vice President and then adjourn till 2 o'clock was made and withdrawn.

A resolution endorsing the present administration was then introduced by Mr. Hallett, of Mass.

On the question being put some noes responded, but the president declaring the vote unanimously in the affirmative, Mr. Peck, of Michigan, said he protested against such a decision. He would never consent that the great northwest should be slandered and stultified by the supposition that she endorsed the administration of Mr. Pierce.

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, hoped that the majority report on the New York case would be stricken from the minutes; and, in order that all differences might be settled, he would offer a resolution recommending the sections to agree upon holding a State Convention to settle the organization and make preparations for the nomination of a single electoral ticket.

Judge Beardsley, on the part of the Hards, assured the convention that the national democratic party of New York would work cheerfully and persistently for the success of the ticket, for the union of the parties and for the settlement of past difficulties.

Mr. Ludlow, of New York, expressed similar views on the part of the Softs.

Governor Seymour made an able and conciliatory speech, alluding to the time when the democracy of New York were united and promising a return of those halcyon days. The resolution proposed was then adopted, and the Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M."

The Convention, on re-assembling, proceeded to vote for Vice President. The first vote was as follows: For John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, 55—for John A. Quitman, of Mississippi, 59—for Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, 33—for Benj. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, 11—for Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee, 29—for H. V. Johnson, of Georgia, 31—for Thos. J. Rusk, of Texas, 2—for James C. Dobbin, of North-Carolina, 13—for W. H. Polk, of Tennessee, 5.—On the second ballot, John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, was unanimously nominated. We have not received the vote by the States separately for Vice President.

The Baltimore platform of 1852 was unanimously adopted. The following are the resolutions added thereto, in relation to the Kansas-Nebraska question, and the foreign policy of the government. The Nebraska-Kansas principle was unanimously adopted; and the five resolutions relating to foreign policy were adopted by large majorities:

And Whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organised by a party claming to be exclusively Americans and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; therefore,

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth place.

That we reiterete with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery and concerning the reserved rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union;

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the territories, and whose avowed purpose, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American Democracy recognise and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union and non-interference by Congress with slavery in the States and territories; that this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in national conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of territories in 1854; that, by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of territories, and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of the States will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of the Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and to be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Resolved, finally, That by the condition of the popular institutions of the old world, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with an attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred duty has devolved with increased responsibility upon the democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, *to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States*, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of a few at the expense of the many; and by a vigilant adherence to these principles and the compromises of the constitution, which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people.

1. *Resolved*, That the questions connected with our foreign policy are inferior to no domestic question whatever; that the time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas, and progressive free trade throughout the world, and, by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence by the side of their successful example.

2. *Resolved*, That our geographical and political position with reference to other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold to the sacred principles involved in the Monroe doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. *Resolved*, That the great highway of nature, as well as the assent of States most immediately interested in its maintainance, has been marked out for free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, and constitutes one of the most important achievements to be realized by the spirit of moderation, in the unconquerable energy of our people; and that result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have a right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish with the governments of the States within whose dominions it lies; and we can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. *Resolved*, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the oceanic Isthmus.

5. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party will expect from the next administration every proper effort to be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain permanent protection of the greats outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised on the soil and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western vallies and the Union at large.

The Nominees.

We hoist to-day the names of the nominees of the Democratic National Convention for President and Vice President, and shall support them with zeal and with all the ability we can command.

North-Carolina, as her vote in Convention shows, preferred the present patriotic, able, and worthy Chief Magistrate; but the National Democracy, after a full and fair trial of strength, has decided in favor of another distinguished citizen—and her Democracy will acquiesce most cheerfully in the decision. When the first impulse of disappointment shall have passed away, every Democrat will rally cheerfully and with all his energy to the support of James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge. It is the peculiar glory of the Democratic party that it is *a party of principles*; and whatever attachments may exist for men, they must yield, if necessary, and they do yield to the general voice, and to such a course as may be judged best by the great body, to carry out those principles. North-Carolina, it is known, voted unanimously and uniformly for Mr. Buchanan in the National Conventions of 1848 and 1852. She stood by him, in the last Convention, until even Pennsylvania despaired of his nomination; and now that he is the nominee, her Democracy will rally to him with the old enthusiasm, and give him, beyond doubt, the vote of the State.

In every crisis in public affairs, and under all circumstances from the time of his entrance into public life, Mr. Buchanan has displayed an ardent and unselfish devotion to the country, and has brought to its service as much ability and as high an order of statesmanship as any man since the days of Jefferson. He is distinguished for his equanimity of temper and his sagacity; and though moderate and cautious in his movements, he is never behind the just demands of the people, and has always exhibited, in times of trial, a nerve and a decision of character equal to any emergency. The Constitution and the best interests of the country will be safe in his hands. We need not say more now, as in the progress of the canvass the character and claims of Mr. Buchannan will be fully presented in the columns of this paper.

We cordially concur with the Richmond Enquirer in the following remarks in relation to Mr. Breckenridge, and the great strength of the ticket:

"The Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency is every way worthy of association with the venerable statesman of Pennsylvania. John C. Breckenridge enjoys a reputation for wisdom in counsel and ability in debate, which is eclipsed by the fame of no other public man in the country. Though scarcely yet in the prime of life, he is reckoned among the foremost men of the nation. In Congress he displayed talents of the very highest order, and exhibited so rare a combination of energy and discretion, as to warrant the President in appointing him to the most responsible mission abroad—a compliment which he declined with characteristic modesty. His influence is irresistible in Kentucky, and his nomination will secure the vote of a debateable State for the Democratic candidates.

A ticket which thus unites the wisdom and experience of mature age with the energy and expanding powers of early manhood, and which illustrates, in the character of both candidates, the utmost love of country and capacity of public service, cannot fail to command the confidence and support of the American people."

☞ We have in hand a number of communication, proceedings of Democratic meetings, &c., which shall appear at as early a day as possible. We are crowded this week, as our readers will observe, by the speech of Mr. Badger—the full and interesting account of commencement at Chapel Hill—and the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention.

We are under obligations to our Chapel Hill friend for the account of commencement in our paper to-day; and also to our correspondents, "Justice" and "A North-Carolina Voter," for their able and conclusive notices of Hon. E. G. Reade's letter. Their favors shall appear soon.

Rockingham County.—We learn that George D. Boyd, Esq., is a candidate for re-election to the Senate, and Thomas Settle, Jr., and Spencer Kallum, Esquires, are candidates for the Commons. Mr. Boyd is well known as an industrious and useful member of the Senate for many years; and Mr. Settle, who is a rising man, served in the last House of Commons with much acceptability to his constituents. Mr. Boyd is opposed by Mr. Wharton, K. N., who, of course, will be handsomely defeated.

Speaking at Joel Jones's, Wake.—We are requested to state that the meeting heretofore called at Joel Jones's, Wake, on third Saturday in June, has been altered to the second Saturday in June.—The time has been changed for good reasons. The meeting will, therefore, take place on the second Saturday, being the 14th day of June. A large crowd is anticipated. Messrs. Wilder, Rand, Lewis, Bledsoe, High, and others are expected to be present and address the people.

☞ We had the pleasure of seeing in the City, on Monday last, Hon. Thomas Settle, Sr., of Rockingham, on his way, as one of the Trustees, to attend commencement at Wake Forest College. Judge Settle appears to be in excellent health. Time touches him with a gentle hand.

Death of James T. Marriott.

We learn by telegraph from Memphis, Tenn., that James T. Marriott, Esq., formerly of this City, has died of the wounds received in the affray referred to in our last, in Helena, Arkansas. We believed from the first, upon a review of the circumstances and from the information we had, that Mr. Marriott was involved in the fight not as the result of his own act, having been shot by one of the parties, Cleborne, while he was looking on; and this belief is confirmed by subsequent intelligence. A gentleman—a friend of Marriott and Rice—writes that Mr. Marriott was blameless in the matter, and that he was fired upon without provocation on his part. He was there with his brother-in-law, Mr. Rice, with the view of aiding him in settling his difficulty with Hindman and Cleborne, without recourse to weapons; and, failing in that, to see, as his personal friend, that he had fair play. But Hindman and Cleborne no doubt feared him, and determined to make quick work with him. Yet they paid dearly for it; for though wounded by both of them, and by one of them mortally, he rushed upon them, discharging his revolver, and seriously injuring both. It is reported, however, that they will recover. Mr. Rice was shot, but not much hurt.

James T. Marriott was a gallant, noble-hearted, fearless man. He had many friends in this community, and in various parts of the State, who deeply deplore his untimely fate. Who that knew him, will soon forget his indomitable spirit, his attachment to his friends, his inimitable humor, his regard for the masses of the people, his kindly disposition, his great energy and straightforwardness of character, and the zeal he brought to every cause which he espoused? For ourselves, we know not when we have been more sadly impressed by the death of any one, not bound to us by ties of affinity or blood. Such a man as he was could not fail to create enmity in the bosoms of some, for he made his mark among men, wherever he went, and in whatever he did; yet if he had some enemies, he had hosts of friends. But we know that all enmities and all bitterness will perish with him in the grave. So be it. A manly heart has ceased to beat. We learn that he bore his sufferings with much fortitude; and that he spoke frequently of his friends here, and elsewhere in the State, but a short time before he died.

Mr. Marriott was for many years Clerk of the County Court of Wake; and at the last session of the Legislature he was principal Clerk of the House of Commons—the duties of both of which offices he dicharged in the best manner.

North-Carolina in the National Convention. We learn, from the Cincinnati Enquirer, that the following delegates were in attendance from North-Carolina: W. S. Ashe, R. R. Heath, Bedford Brown, W. W. Avery, W. Sloan, J. T. Granberry, Milton Selby, W. J. Yates, T. D. McDowell, Burton Craige, Thos. L. Clingman, H. G. Williams, F. A. Thornton, John Morrison, A. J. Stafford, Jos. W. Neal, J. B. Gordon, and Ivy F. Lewis. The Hon. Bedford Brown was one of the Vice Presidents, and Henry G. Williams, Esq., of Nash, one of the Secretaries.

Burning of the Milton Cotton Factory.—We learn that a free negro, named Delany, has been arrested upon the evidence of another negro, on the charge of burning the Milton Cotton Factory. The evidence against him is said to be strong.

Apologetic.—Owing to a mistake in preparing paper for our last issue, we ran short, and were compelled to send many of our subscribers their papers printed only on one side. We shall guard against another such occurrence.

Holloway's Ointment.—Scorbutic Eruption and Scrofula. Nearly half the human race can bear witness to the efficacy of this wonderful unguent in the cure of these diseases. They never fail, however long standing or desperate the case may be. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

An Offer.—Col. Samuel Bugg, of Tennessee, recently went to Cincinnati, accompanied by several servants to attend himself and family. He offered the Abolitionists not only every opportunity to seduce them from his service, but a premium of $1,000, to be handed over to any orphan asylum in the event of their success.

Democratic National Convention.

Cincinnati, June 6.—In the Convention to-day, speeches were made by Mr. Breckenridge, Mr. Preston of Ky., and others. Charleston was fixed upon for the next meeting of the Democratic National Convention. A national committee was appointed and resolutions were passed authorizing the casting of lots for a New York member of the committee, but the Softs declined participating in the game of chance. Augustus Schell being the only name in the hat was elected. The President of the Convention delivered an eloquent speech. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

Democratic Rejoicing in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, June 6.—The Pennsylvanian office was illuminated to night, in honor of the nomination of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. A number of speakers addressed the crowd.

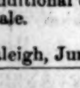
The Presidential Nomination.

New York, June 6.—Tammany Hall is illuminated to-night in honor of the nominations, and congratulatory meetings are being held at numerous places throughout the city.

MARRIED,

In Alamance county, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Masop, Rector of Christ Church, Raleigh, Upton Bruce Gwynn, Esq., of Raleigh, to Miss Sally N., youngest daughter of the Hon. Thomas Ruffin.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."



MEET AT THE ARMORY, ON FRIDAY evening next, June 13th, at eight o'clock precisely. The business for the meeting is of such a character as to *require the presence of every member.*

(By order of the Captain,)
WM. E. ALLEY, O. S.

CITY TAXES.—I HAVE GIVEN A BOND TO collect the City Taxes by the 1st day of August next. Persons failing to pay their Taxes by that time will incur an additional expense by having their property advertised for sale.

E. E. HARRISS, City Collector.
Raleigh, June 6, 1856. 1128.—wtd.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish all kinds of machinery in his line, of the very latest and most improved styles to wit; Mill gearing; solid master and skeleton spur wheels and trundles; circular saw mills, complete; thrashing machines from two to eight horse power, also Garlington's late improved patent thrasher; shingle machines; smut machines, warranted equal to any now in use; all kinds of turning plows, subsoil, Thompson's late improved iron plows; all kinds of Tobacco Presses; repairing brass taps; mill screws. Gumming and straightening Circular Saws, &c. He thinks his two horse power machine is superior to anything that has been offered to the public. With fifteen years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is competent to finish his work in the very best workman-like style, and all he asks is a trial to satisfy his customers. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. He will draw drafts or give any instruction that may be needed in putting up any of his machinery.

His address, Milton, N. C.; his foundry and shops, four miles South of that place.

N. B. The price of his smut machine is $75, at the shop; his two horse thrashing machine is worth $135; all other work as low as can be afforded.

J. J. YARBROUGH.
June 5th, 1856. 58—sw6m.

A YOUNG MAN, QUALIFED TO PREPARE BOYS FOR COLLEGE, wishes to get a situation as Teacher in a healthy part of the country.

For character, qualifications, &c. refer to Rev. Alex. Wilson, D.D., Mellville, Alamance county, N. C.

Letters addressed to B. F. W. Melville, will be attended to. 58—4t.

Proposals for Naval Supplies.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Const'n, Equip't, and Repair.
June 2, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS TO FURNISH NAVAL Supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1857, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., of the 8th day of July next. These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Naval Supplies, Bureau of Construction,*" &c., that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for such bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of a class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

All articles must be of the very best quality, conformable to sample, size, &c; to be delivered in good order and in suitable vessels and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the yards for samples, and a particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the forms of which are herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the time and places provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States as liquidated damages a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract prices therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained from time to time as they accrue from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

Classes Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8—to be delivered one-fourth part on or before the 15th May, one-fourth part by the 20th July, one-fourth part by the 20th September, and the remainder by the 1st December, 1857. Classes Nos. 3 and 9—the whole by the 15th May, 1857. The remaining classes to be delivered—one fourth part on or before the 1st September next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st December next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st April, and the remainder on or before the 30th June, 1857, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class 10, and all following, if additional quantities of any of the articles named therein are demanded, they are to be furnished on like terms and conditions previous to the expiration of the fiscal year, upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau, the commandant of the yard, or navy agent.

As the law requires the prepayment of postage, persons desiring the commandant of the yard or the navy agent to send them by mail schedules of such classes as they desire, should enclose in their application postage stamps to insure their transmission, but applications to this bureau for such schedules will not require prepayment.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the respective navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of June 2, 1856.

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate.

(Date) (Signature.)

The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that, in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors { A. B. / C. D.

Date.)
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee.

(Date.) (Signature.)

To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.

The following are the classes required at the respective yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No 2, white-oak plank. No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No 4, white-oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 8, yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No 10, white pine No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No 12, black walnut cherry, mahogany. No 13, locust. No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No 15, white-oak staves and heading. No 16, black spruce. No 18, lignumvitæ. No 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron. No 22, spikes nails. No 23, lead, zinc, tin. No 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No 28, flax canvas. No 29, cotton canvas. No 30, flax and cotton twine. No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33, hose. No 34, brushes. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow soap, oil. No 39, ship chandlery. No 40, stationery. No 41, fire-wood.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white-oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs. No 7, yellow-pine beams. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany, maple. No. 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No. 16, black spruce. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, lead, zinc, tin. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas. No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass. No. 32, leather. No. 33, hose. No. 34, brushes. No. 35, bunting and dry goods. No. 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery. No. 41, fire-wood.

BROOKLYN NEW YORK.

No. 1, white-oak plank, stock logs. No. 2, white-oak plank. No. 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white-oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow-pine beams. No. 8, yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No. 9, white-pine mast timber. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 13, locust. No. 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No. 15, white-oak staves and heading. No. 16, black spruce. No. 18, lignumvitæ. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No 23, lead, zinc, tin. No 24, pig iron. No 25, hardware. No 27, paints, oils, &c. No 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas. No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33, hose. No. 34, brushes. No 35, bunting and dry goods. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow, soap, oil. No 39, ship chandlery. No 40, stationery. No 41, fire-wood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No 2, white-oak plank. No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 7, yellow-pine beams. No 8, yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No 10, white pine. No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No 13, locust. No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No 18, ligumvite. No 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron. No 22, spikes, nails. No 23, lead, zinc, tin. No 25, hardware. No 27, paints, oils, &c. No 28, flax canvas. No 29, cotton canvas. No 30 flax and cotton twine. No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33 hose. No 35, bunting and dry goods. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow, soap, oil. No 39, ship-chandlery.

WASHINGTON, D C

No 10, white pine No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards No 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany No 14, white-ash ours and hickory bars No 21, iron No 22, spikes, nails No 23, lead, zinc, tin No 24, pig iron No 25, hardware No 27, paints oils, &c, No 31, glass No 37, pitch, tar, rosin No 38, tallow, soap, oil No 39 ship chandlery No 43. tank and galley iron No 44, chain iron No 45, ingot copper No46, moulding sand, straw, &c

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs No 8, yellow-pine mast and spare timber No 10, white pine No 11, ash, cypress, elm boards No 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany No 13, locust No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars No 16, black spruce No 18, lignumvitæ No 20, composition and copper nails No 21 iron No 22, spikes, nails No 23, lead, zinc, tin No 25, hardware No 27, paints, oils, &c No 28 flax canvas No 29, cotton canvas No 30, flax and cotton twine No 31, glass No 32, leather No 33, hose No 34, brushes No 35, bunting and dry goods No 37, pitch, tar, rosin No 38, tallow, soap, oil No 39 ship, chandlery No 40, stationery

June 4—law4w.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT known as the "Benevolent Society House." For terms apply to Mr. S. YOUNG.

June , 1856. 58—

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

South-Side, Richmond & Danville, and Virginia & Tennessee Railroads.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Shortest, most comfortable and most expeditious Route to the VIRGINIA SPRINGS through by day-light, and Baggage checked through, except on Stages.

VISITORS TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS BY this route, take the South-Side Railroad cars at Petersburg, or the Richmond & Danville cars at Richmond, at 6 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Lynchburg to dinner, and thence, via the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, reach Bonsack's Depot at 3 1-4, and Salem at 4 P. M., and at either place take

KENT, SUMMERSON & CO'S FINE LINE OF STAGES!

Those via Bonsack's lodge at Fincastle, dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs [17 miles] early on the evening of the second day from Petersburg, or Richmond, without NIGHT TRAVEL, and with but 64 miles of Staging. Or by the Salem route, stop all night at the Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, (10 miles distant from Salem,) dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs on the evening of the following day.

The Virginia & Tennessee Railroad is located through a most romantic country, possessing a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity and delightful temperature. The road passes the base of the

PEAKS OF OTTER!

And within three miles of the Alleghany Springs, one mile of the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, and within four miles of the Yellow Sulphur Springs; all pleasantly situated a few miles apart, on the Eastern slope of the Alleghany mountain, in Montgomery county. The waters of these Springs are celebrated for their great medicinal qualities, the accommodations are excellent, and have been greatly increased since last season.

☞ Visitors to the Red Sulphur Springs take Kent, Summerson & Co's Stages at Newbern Depot, on the evening of the day that they leave Petersburg or Richmond, and arrive at the Springs on the following day to dinner, and Salt Sulphur Springs early in the evening of the second day from Richmond or Petersburg.

The Road from Newbern Depot to the Red Sulphur Springs, (38 miles,) has been graded and greatly improved since last season, and is now regarded as one of the best turnpikes in the mountains.

The line of Telegraph from Richmond will be completed and in operation to the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs early in June.

Passengers to Knoxville, Tennessee, take Kent, Summerson & Co's stages at the Western terminus of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, now 180 miles from Lynchburg (and being extended Westward at the rate of 8 miles per month) to the Eastern terminus of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and arrive at Knoxville in 2 1-2 days from Petersburg or Richmond.

Fare from Petersburg or Richmond:

To Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs via Bonsack's,	$10 00
" " " " " Salem,	10 50
" White Sulphur Springs " Bonsack's,	11 00
" " " " Salem,	11 50
" Red Sulphur Springs,	12 25
" Alleghany Springs,	8 00
" Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,	8 25
" Yellow Sulphur Springs,	8 45
" Knoxville, Tennessee,	23 00

NOTE.—The charge for tickets to the Alleghany Springs, Montgomery White Sulphur and the Yellow Sulphur Springs, does not include the charge from the Railroad to the Springs. Passengers for the Alleghany Springs, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Shawsville—for Montgomery White Sulphur, (1 mile distant by a branch Railroad,) take tickets to Big Tunnel and for the Yellow Sulphur, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Christiansburg depot. Conveyances will be found at those places

For further information apply to

E. A. GOODWIN,
Ticket Agent S. S. R. R., Petersburg.
CHARLES CAMPBELL,
Sup't Richmond and Danville, R. R., Richmond.
E. H. GILL,
Sup't V. & T. R. R., Lynchburg.
KENT, SUMMERSON & CO.,
Fincastle, Virginia.

May 20, 1856. 51—sw3m.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

INDUCEMENT TO CLUBS.

IN ORDER TO PUT THE PRICE OF OUR COUNTRY paper within the reach of every body, we have determined to furnish Clubs with the Semi-Weekly South-Side Democrat, at the following cash rates:

For single copies,	$3 00
" five "	13 00
" ten "	25 00
" fifteen "	30 00

The person sending us *fifteen dollars* will be entitled to *five* copies for the subscribers furnished, and an *extra* one for himself.

In addition to this, we propose to send the Semi-Weekly paper to *new* subscribers during the Campaign, say from 1st of June to the 1st of December (6 months) at the following *invariably cash prices:*

For single copies 6 months,	$1 50
" 5 "	7 50
With an extra copy for the person sending the money.	
For 8 copies,	10 00
and a larger number at the same rates.	

It is believed that the Semi-Weekly Democrat has the largest country circulation of any paper in the city of Petersburg. We are not content, however, but desire to increase it still further, until every good Democrat in the whole south-side section, shall become enlisted with us in the great cause of Democracy.

The South-Side Democrat has just been clothed in a neat and handsome dress of entirely new type, and it will contain in addition to all the latest foreign and domestic news, a large mass of political facts and *data* for use and reference in the ensuing campaign—a campaign, we venture to say, which promises more interest and excitement than any of its predecessors.

Thankful for past and present encouragement, we respectfully call the attention of the Democracy in this section, particularly, to the liberal inducements held out by this advertisement, and urge them to speedy and energetic action, not only in our behalf, but in furtherance of sound, conservative, patriotic, national Democratic principles.

BANKS & THACKSTON,
Proprietors and Editors.

May 24, 1856. 55—1t.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair-Dye.

GRAY, RED OR RUSTY HAIR DYED INSTANTLY to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to hair or skin.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye. Prejudice against Dying the Hair and Whiskers is unjust, as it would be against covering a bald head with a wig.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair-Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued.

Made, sold or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Good Dealers.

☞ The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each bottle, of.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
233 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Raleigh by PESCUD & GATLING.

April 21, 1856. 44—wly.

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post coahes from Salisbury to Asheville, through in thirty-six Hours,

CONNECTING WITH THE NORTH CAROLINA Railroad. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and experienced and accommodating drivers. Also new Concord two horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays—connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious a stage road in the State. Try the road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, March 24, 1856. 1117—wtf

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson County, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, EITHER single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece, by improved machinery, cemented and copper rivited, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C.

All orders promptly attended to, and belts forwarded according to directions. The above belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Dec. 22, 1855. 11—1yw.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in all their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.

On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 18 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.

For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C.

D. [illegible] JOHNSON,
M[illegible] Wright and Machinist.

[illegible] 19, 1853. 1121—wly.

Office C. F. & D. R. Nav. Company, Pittsboro', N. C., May 26, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 1st of July next for the purchase of $100,000 of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Bonds, endorsed by the State of North Carolina, dated Jan'y 1, 1856, and running twenty years.—The Bonds will have coupons, for interest at six per cent. per annum, payable the 1st Monday of January and July, attached. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids can deposit the amount to the credit of the undersigned in the Bank of the Republic, N. Y., or in either of the Banks at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or Raleigh. Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for C. F. & D. R. N. C. Bonds," to the undersigned at this office. The bids will be opened in the presence of the President and Board of Directors.

HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer
of the C. F. & D. R. N. Company.
55—swtd.

☞ Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Herald and Journal will copy.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY.—Peyton A. Atkinson vs. E. L. Ryals and others.

Pursuant to an order made at Spring Term, 1856, of the Court of Equity, for the County of Wake, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County aforesaid, will proceed to sell at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 23d day of June inst., the lands referred to in said cause, to-wit:

Two tracts of land adjoining one another, and lately occupied by Jos. J. Ryals, Esq., and his family, situate lying and being in Wake County, about a mile northeast of the State House.

The said estate is very valuable—has a large and commodious dwelling thereon, and all necessary out-houses. It is the place commonly known as the old Seawell place, and is very near the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh.

Terms of Sale: Four thousand dollars ($4,000) of purchase money is to be paid in cash; a credit will be given for the residue until the 2d day of February, 1857, upon purchasers giving bond with approved sureties, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

June 2, 1856. (Pr. adv. $6.62½.) 56—swtd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—NASH COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—Jeruta Savage *vs.* Thomas Savage, Counsel Savage, Penny Savage, Elisha H. Savage, Benjamin Savage, William M. Savage, Emily Savage and Harriett Savage.—Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Thomas Savage and Counsel Savage are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Nashville, on the second Monday of August next, then and there to plead or answer to the petition; or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and decree made accordingly.

Witness, William T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville the 2d Monday of May, A. D., 1856.

W. T. ARRINGTON, *Clerk.*

May 27, 1856. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 1127—w6w.

NOTICE.—ON OR ABOUT THE 17TH DAY OF MAY was taken or stolen from my house a bundle of papers, consisting of Notes, Judgments and Tax lists for 1852 and '53—one note against B. G. Bailey and Warren Bailey, for fifty or fifty-five dollars, bearing date of 1855: one other against Candory Godwin for fifty-two or three dollars, dated January, 1855; the other papers and judgments not recollected who against. I forewarn all persons from trading for such papers, as they have not been transferred by me. Any information will be suitably rewarded.

B. F. WHITLY.

May 30, 1856. 56—3tp.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on Monday, the 26th May, a mulatto boy named TOBE, aged about twenty years. He is about six feet high, bright mulatto, of good countenance, and backward or diffident when spoken to. I will give fifty dollars reward for said boy, if taken out of the State, and twenty-five dollars if taken in the State and confined so that I get him.

JAMES S. YARBROUGH.

Franklinton, June 2, 1856. 56—sw.tf.

☞ Register copy till forbid, and send account to this office.

Engineer's Office, Blue Ridge Railroad, Anderson, S. C., May 16, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at Knoxville, Tennessee, until 12 o'clock, m., on Wednesday, July 16th, 1856, for the GRADATION and MASONRY of thirty miles of the Blue Ridge Railroad, commencing at Knoxville. There are several heavy jobs of Masonry, among them the Masonry for the Bridge over the Holston River, near Knoxville, consisting of seven piers and the abutments.

The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals, and to require the bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution according to contract of the work they may undertake.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and the time for completing the work, and all other information obtained at the office of the Engineer, on and after the 5th July.

WALTER GWYNN,
Chief Engineer Blue Ridge Railroad.

May 29, 1856. 56—wt16J.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE members of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 7th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, M.

J. G. WILLIAMS, *Sec'y.*

June 1st, 1856. 55—

STRAY HORSE.—ESCAPED FROM MY LOT ON Sunday evening last, a small chesnut sorrel mare, of fine form and in good order, with some white spots about her head and rump. I will give a satisfactory reward to any person who will inform me of her whereabouts so that I get her again.

O. P. COPELAND.

Raleigh, June 3, 1856. 56—sw

VIRGINIA REPORTS FOR JANUARY TERM, 1855, by Talton & Heath, with index to Grattan. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

June 3, 1856. 56—

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—WILL BE sold at the Court House in Raleigh on Tuesday the 10th June, the house and lot belonging to the estate of J. W. Evans, deceased, situated on Halifax and James Sts., and known in the plan of the city as Lot No. 242. Terms made known on day of sale.

DAN'L G. FOWLE, Attorney.

May 30, 1856. 53—swtd.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—THE COMMITTEE OF Examination for Wake county will attend at the Court house, on the first Saturdays in June, July, and August at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of examining applicants for certificates as teachers of common schools.

JOSEPH J. YOUNG,
F. J. HUTCHINS, } Committee.
W. W. WHITAKER,

May 23, 1856. 51—swtA1.

VALUABLE NEW BOOKS.—ARNOLD'S Christian life.

Evenings with the Romanists, by the Rev. M. Hobart Seymour

Arminian Inconsistencies and Errors, by the Rev. Henry Brown

Abbie Nott and other Knotts, by "Katinka."

The Flower Garden or Breck's Book of Flowers—new edition.

Practical Treatise on Business: or how to get, save, spend, give, lend, and bequeath money, by E. T. Fredley

The Three Marriages, or Life at a Watering Place, by Mrs. Hubback

A Second Journey Round the World, by Ida Pfeiffer

The Wonders of Science, or Young Humphrey Davy, by Henry Mayhew

A Digest of the General Laws of the U. S. from 1789 to 1856. by James Dunlap, Esq

Plu-ri-bus-tah, a Song that has no author

Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography; embracing a series of Memoirs of the most distinguished persons of all times, edited by F. L. Hawks, D. D. L. L. D.

The Works of Alexander Hamilton, comprising his correspondence, and his political and offical writings, exclusive of the Federalist, edited by John C. Hamilton, 7 vols. octavo.

History of Congress from 1789 to 1792, embracing the first term of the administration of George Washington.

Poetical and Prose Writings of the Millford Bard

Memoirs of the public life of the Rt. Hon. Charles J. Fox.

Complete Concordance to Shakspere, by Mrs. Cowden Clark.

For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 26, 1850. 55—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—MARTIN COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.—William Adkinson against N. P. Curtis.—Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, N. P. Curtis, is a non-resident of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said N. P. Curtis to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Courthouse in Williamston, on the 2d Monday in July next, and replevy or judgment final will be entered, and the property levied on and applied to the payment of the debt.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Williamston, the 2d Monday in April, 1856.

L. JOHNSON, Clerk.

May 24th, 1856. 1127—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN MARTIN Court of Equity. Lemon S. Dunn and McGilvra Whitehurst, Executors B. M. Wilkinson, vs. Peregrine P. Clements.

To P. P. Clements:

SIR: You are hereby notified to appear at the Court House in Williamston on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the supplemental bill of complainants filed against you in this cause, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against you and the same heard accordingly.

Witness: C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, this the 10th day of March, 1856.

C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

March 17, 1856. 1116—w6w.

PROSPECTUS OF
"THE WESTERN SENTINEL,"
A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

SOLICITED BY MANY CITIZENS OF FORSYTH and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for office under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devotedly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department; and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independen, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rhetoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.

December 16, 1855. 9—

Prospectus of the "Southern Sentinel,"

A Democratic and Miscellaneous Journal, to be Published Weekly, at Wilson, N. C.

THE EXISTING CONDITION OF POLITICAL PARTIES, and of partizan strife, natually suggests the establishing of such a journal as the "SOUTHERN SENTINEL" purposes to become. The present, indeed, is a crisis in our political history, never witnessed before. The Constitution has been invaded; the laws trampled and spat upon; religious liberty assailed; ballot boxes broken and burnt; the landmarks of our political ancestry partially effaced; the wisdom derived from a time-honored experience unseated; strange and questionable men have been *pushed* into high positions; and fanaticism, unchained from its axe and its faggot piles in the North, is heard to howl among us in the South. These evils, so far as its humble abilities shall serve,

THE SOUTHERN SENTINEL

will endeavor to arrest. It will endeavor to inculcate a reverence for the laws as they exist, and for the Constitution, as it has been interpreted by the wise men of the past and by the Fathers of the Democratic faith. It will defend not only political, but RELIGIOUS liberty, and will do battle against every political heresy that may appear, whether hatched in caves or culverts, or open convention.

The SENTINEL will also, to relieve the monotony of politics, devote space to literary topics, original and selected, as well as to miscellaneous subjects, which shall include Agricultural and the latest Commercial intelligence. In brief, no efforts nor expenses will be spared to make the Sentinel one of the most useful and efficient journals in the South.

The first number of the Sentinel will be issued about the first of the next month, and sent to subscribers at the rate of $2 per annum: $2 50 at the end of six months, and $3 at the end of the year. Discount made in behalf of clubs, who shall take five, ten or more copies.

J. F. KEENAN, EDITOR.

Jan. 17, 1856. 17—

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

T. J. HAVENS HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH him Mr. M. M. MALLON, principal operator for many years of the celebrated Whitehurst premium Gallery, Baltimore, Md., and latterly of Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of carrying on the Daguerrean and Photographic business in all its various branches, under the firm of HAVENS & MALLON; they are happy to announce to the citizens of Raleigh that they have completed arrangements with a gentleman in Philadelphia, one of the best artists in the Union, to color Photographs either in water or oil colors.

Daguerreotypes of Children taken by a new process in from 3 to 5 seconds.

T. J. HAVENS,
M. M. MALLON.

Raleigh, April 3, 1856. 40—tf.

NEW BOOKS.—ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY for 1856: a year book of facts in Science and Art.

The Onyxsc Ring, by John Sterling.

A Forest Tragedy and other Tales, by Grace Greenwood.

The Angel in the House: The Betrothal: a Poem.

Edith Hale: a Village Story, by Thrace Talmon. This work has been pronunced the most remarkable production of the day.

Tolla: a Tale of Modern Rome.

The Lost Hunter: a Tale of Early Times.

Charlemont, by Simms.

Guy Rivers: a Tale of Georgia, by Simms.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

March 24, 1856. 36—

Spring Stock of Boots and Shoes.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his numerous friends and customers, that he has just received a large and well selected stock of the below named goods:

Ladies Car. Kid Cong's. Hd. Gaiters.
" Bl'k Fr. L. " " " Tipped
" Col'd " " L. L. " " "
" S. C. " " " " " "
" Brown " " " Hd. " "
" Stitch'd " Bootees.
" Engh. Kid Gaiters,
" " " Bootees.
" " " Slippers,
" Car. " Th'k & Thin J. Linds.
" Mor " " "
" " Kid " " Parodies.
" " " & Mor. Slippers.
" " " " Buskins.
" Bronze " " " Slippers,
" " " " " Parodies.
" " " " " J. Linds.
Ladies White Kid Gaiters,
" " Cash "
" " Kid Slippers,
Misses Cur. Cid " Rosetts.
" Bl'k Mor. Hd. Bootees,
" Col'd " " "
" Bl'k Fr. L. " Gaiters,
" Col'd " "
" Kid Mor. and Gt. Bootees Th'k Soles.
" Bro. & Col'd R. R. "
Chs. Gt Welt & Mor " " "
" Ass'd. Col'd Lace Gaiters,
" " Mor. Bootees.
" Bl'k " "
" " Ank. Ties,
" Col'd " " "
Cash Hd. Button Gaiters.
Pat. Lea. Strap Shoes and Pumps.

With a large assortment of Gent's Gaiters, Boots and Shoes. Also, Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Satchels and Bonnet cases, with every other article usually kept in a regular Shoe Store.

All in want would do well to call and examine before buying, as I will sell cheap for cash or on six months time, to punctual dealers.

☞ THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture in his usual style, all kinds of work in his line in the most fashionable and durable manner and at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the times will afford.

LOOK FOR THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

HENRY PORTER.

Raleigh, May 9th, 1856. 50—6t.

SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.

In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but the best clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.,
(Successor to E. L. Harding.)
Fayetteville, St.

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months* system will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.

W. H. W.

April 16, 1856. 43—

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

April 16, 1856. 43—

PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALITY, may be had at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOPS.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CARolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams,
T. H. Selby, } *Executive Committee.*
C. W. D. Hutchings,

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President.*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*

CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D.
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D.

R. H. BATTLE,
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT,

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

38—

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.

All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.

We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced.

SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.

Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf.

NEW VOLUMES OF THE FOUR GREAT BRITISH REVIEWS, namely,

EDINBURGH, NORTH BRITISH, WESTMINSTER, AND LONDON QUARTERLIES, AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (MONTHLY,)

Commenced with North British for November, 1855, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for January, 1856.

Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review or Blackwood, $3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, $5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. Four copies to one address, $30.

Postage (which should be paid quarterly in advance) on the four Reviews and Blackwood to any Post Office in the United States, only 80 cents a year: namely, 14 cents a year on each Review, and 24 cents a year on Blackwood.

Address, L. SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
54 Gold Street, corner of Fulton, N. Y.
42—3t.

THE LATEST SPRING STYLES.

FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH DRESS FROCKS.
" " " Doeskin Pants.
" Fancy Colored " "
Silk and Mars. Vests, just received.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of State,

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in th 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 19—6m.

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.

Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.

The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.

For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.

As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.

The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.

It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.

CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.

Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

Life Preserving Patent Swingletree.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING PURCHASED THE sole right to make and sell these Swingletrees, in the counties of Wake, Johnston, Chatham, Orange, Franklin, Warren and Nash, would respectfully inform the public that they will attend the Courts in the above counties with them, and will also peddle them through the country.

By this Swingletree, a hor e, or two or more horses, can be detached from a vehicle when at full speed, with perfect safety to the vehicle and those in it. It is simple and easy, so that any boy ten years old can avail himself of its use.—No such protection has ever before been invented against the dangers incident to run-away or fractious horses. Every riding vehicle ought to have one attached to it. It is a cheap, safe and certain protection against danger. It can be attached to old or new vehicles.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that any infringement on this Patent, or any imitation, or attempt to make or use by any modification, this Patent Swingletree in any of the counties above enumerated, the persons or persons so offending will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, in the U. S. Courts at Washington.

P. P. WILLIAMS & CO.

Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1856. 27—6m.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,
ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMN READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,

10,000	pounds	White Lead of various brands,
500	gallons	Linseed Oil,
200	"	Spts. Turpentine,
100	"	Copal and Japan Varnish,
100	"	Cotton Seed Oil,
500	lbs.	Venetian Red,
500	"	Spanish Brown,
300	"	Litharge,
200	"	Pa. Black,
200	"	Tera de Sceina,
200	"	Umber,
500	"	Yellow Ochre,
100	"	Vandyke Brown,

And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.

PESCUD & GATLING.

March 17, 1856. 34—

SPLENDID CIGARS.—50,000 CIGARS OF VARIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.

If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call.

PESCUD & GATLING.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed,* and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat.* It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at

PESCUD & GATLING'S.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OBTAINED ADMINISTRATION of the estate of the late Joseph B. G. Roulhac at February term, 1856, of Wake County Court, and requests all persons indebted to the said intestate to make immediate settlement and payment, and requires all those having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law. In the absence of the subscriber Mr. Albert Simmons is authorized to make settlements. He will be found at the store lately occupied by the dec'd, where the books will be kept. The subscriber will also rent, until the 10th of November next, the front room over the store occupied by Dr. E. B. Haywood, as an Apothecary Shop, and the two rooms in the office on the north-east corner of Mrs. Roulhac's lot.

THOMAS RUFFIN, Adm'r.

Feb. 23, 1856. 27—tf.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.

Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 18, 1855. 85—

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPPING Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.

P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

NIXON'S HOUSE.

[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S]
West Side Railroad.

Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

August 14, 1855. H. R. NIXON. 77—1y.

NEW FIRM---TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade,* at the old stand of I. Beck with, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,

A large lot of **Coffee--Laguira, Rio and Java.**

Coffee Sugar--Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.

A good lot of **Teas.**

A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**

A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'.

Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.

Candles--Adamantine and Tallow.

All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**

Shot, Powder and Caps.

Water Buckets of different kinds.

125 **Bags of Salt--Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.**

Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**

Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.

A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**

Bagging and Rope.

A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.

Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** from 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching. Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MERCHANDIZE. In consequence of the death of Mr. Joseph B. G. Roulhac, it becomes necessary to close his Mercantile Business in this City as soon as it can be. In order to effect speedy sales, the friends of the deceased and the public are informed, that the Store will be kept open at his late stand, and that the prices will be put down, for cash, to about cost and charges upon an average. The stock, it is generally known, is excellent in quality, and was laid in on fair terms—embracing Fancy Dry Goods, Ladies Articles, Mourning Goods, Carpets, Hardware and the best Family Groceries. The business will be conducted by Mr. Albert B. Simmons, and as much as possible, will be attended to, on behalf of the family, by the subscriber,

THOMAS RUFFIN.

Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1856. 22—tf.

Try the Piano First!

A PROPOSITION IS NOW MADE BY E. P. NASH to select PIANOS for customers, and allow them to test their qualities before paying for them. Better evidence cannot be given of the estimation in which we hold our Pianos.

We keep about 40 PIANOS of various patterns on hand to select from, which are bought exclusively for cash, from four of the largest manufacturers in New York, which were conceded at the Paris Worlds' Fair, to be the best. We have sold about fifteen hundred of them, which have given full satisfaction.

E. P. NASH,
Piano forte Dealer, 33 Sycamore street, corner of Bank, Petersburg, Va.

Jan. 29, 1856. 21—

GARDEN SEED.—WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT of our stock of Garden Seeds, comprising all the most popular varieties, which we warrant fresh and genuine.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Feb. 11th, 1856. 33—

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

THE SECRET ART OF CATCHING FISH WITH or without hook and line sent for 25 cents. Address box 25, Forestville, N. C.

March 17, 1856. 34—6m.

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by

PESCUD & GATLING.

March 13, 1856. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.

Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent, EDW'D C. FISHER.

Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. 41—tf.

JAMES J. IREDELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the C[illegible] of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.

MILLER AND ROGERS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co.,
NEWBERN, April 19, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq. who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.

JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.

April 29, 1856. 46—tf.